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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,233—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898.

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INSIST UPON HAVING
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Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th Feb.
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E.H. Gordon	16th ,,
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* Do.		do.	14th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
* Do.		do.	11th ,,
B M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler.	18th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	25th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	12th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 3 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich.	4,253	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb., 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			Friday.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
			Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Marithmes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 17th Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1.996 tons, on or about 19th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 19th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 19th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles. Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th February, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS HOMEWARD.

THE Company will DESPATCH EXTRA STEAMERS, with Superior Accommodation for Passengers, to Trieste as follows :—

s.s. Vindobona	4351 Tons,	Middle of March.
s.s. Maria Teresa	3042 ,,	,, April.
s.s. Marquis Bacquehem	4409 ,,	,, May.

Passage money by the above Steamers :—

	Rs.
To Trieste or Venice	375
To London via Trieste and the St. Gothard, with II Class Rail	490
To London, same route, with I Class Rail	525
Return Tickets available for 6 months—	
To Trieste or Venice	575
To London via Trieste and the St. Gotthard, with II Class Rail	805
To London, same route, with I Class Rail	875

For further particulars apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all. NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advanse,

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WHISKIES.

REDUCED PRICES.

THESE ARE ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs.	a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	24	0	27	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky	32	8	36	8
Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.				
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky	26	0	29	0
A well-matured Spirit exceptionally mellow to the Taste.				
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH"	26	0	29	0
This is guaranteed as an Old thoroughly ripe Spirit.				
TREACHER'S "DIABETES" WHISKY	25	0	28	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKY	23	8	26	8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI. Bunder Road.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS,' at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

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Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

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SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single. (Rs. 15), and doubleHarness (Rs.30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive A COLORED PORTRAIT ON GOLD MOUNT OF

H. M. THE QUEEN

by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of

"BEEHIVE BRANDY"

To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

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SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years i my hospital and private practice, and found it of grat benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES.

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
,, "P"	,, Roadster, 32lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "S"	,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "O"	,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,,	400	,,	445
,, "R"	,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "H"	,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	200	,,	220
,, "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	,,	525	,,	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

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CABIN TRUNKS, Rs. 12-8. | WARM SUITS, ULSTERS, DRESSING GOWNS. | GLADSTONE BAGS, Rs. 28.

ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

DO NOT SMOKE BAHADUR CIGARS UNLESS YOU WANT THE BEST.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to some repairs, the WATER SUPPLY to the city with the exception of Malabar Hill, Khamballa Hill, Fort, Colaba and Northern portion of Bombay beyond Parel will be under low pressure between 10 A.M. and 7 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 17th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. F. BRUCE, M.I.C.E.,
Actg. Deputy Ex. Engineer, Water Works.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 28th February, 1898, at 6 P.M.

T. W. BIRKETT.
M. F. REID.
Joint Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

PAYMENT of CHEQUE No. 32715 dated 11th February, 1898, on the Bank of Bombay (Poona Branch) for Rs. 500, issued by me in favour of Vaghajee Narottamdas of Bombay, has been stopped as it is missing; and any one found in possession of the same will be legally dealt with.

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Poona, 15th February, 1898.

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Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin; 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

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NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July, 1[illegible]

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS, HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 5
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 2
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions..............As. 2 per line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..............................As. 8 per line,
Second do. .... 4½ "
Third do. .... 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.............................. " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 4-8

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum..............................Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to 'The Proprietor,' of the "Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p.c. } 1 bon. }	1,240xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	123
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Indiafa	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	285

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11'56
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	210
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
ort	150	8,500	500	25+50	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	00C	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	325
Munmar M	00	250	a	15	205
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs15	525
New Indian	4,0 00	125	125	dvd 16½	153½
Prince of Wales.	100	500	C	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
neat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
olk	—	000	10	dvd Rs6	1,080

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Halfyearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	40
urangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,620
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	790
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	980
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	525
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	125
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	990
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	500
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	560
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	480
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	217½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs.30	835
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	103	103	dvd Rs.10	230
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,050
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,140
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	105
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2075
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	320
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	850
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	860
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	310
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	620
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.1	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500 nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	663
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	251
Wallia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Adcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,900xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,515xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	57
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,290
Deccan Paper Mills	1,900	500	500	5-pr ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,200	200	200	dvd Rs10	217½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	330
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	17
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	71
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	455xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	494
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,035
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	147
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	20½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold .... Rs. 24-7
China Leaf .... " 24-5
Pekin, bar Gold, old .... " 24-8
Do. do. new .... " 24-4
Australian, bar Gold 100 .... " 24-7
Bombay bar Gold .... " 24-6
Sovereigns .... " 15-2
Do. Dragons .... " 15-1
Bar Silver 17 .... " 72
Do. 17¼ .... " 71-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 7-52m., 9-30a. Low water, 2-38m., 2-12a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
B. V. R., Commandant's parade, morning.
Bombay Foxhounds meet. Shahar.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
B. B. R. A. Society meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Byculla Club Ball.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Hajun left the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Melpomene and Thames left the dock on Tuesday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practise, this evening.

REVABAI HOSPITAL, AHMEDABAD.—Attendance of the outdoor patients treated in the Revabai Charitable Dispensary, Ahmedabad, during the month of January last:—Total number of patients, 454—Hindus, 451; Mussalmans, 2; and Christians, 1. The average attendance was 0,412.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered, in Gujerati, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, at 6 o'clock, this evening. Subject: "Comments on some of the more important subjects dealt with in the 'Khurshid' and 'Mehar' prayers of the Zoroastrian religion."

SERIOUSLY BURNT WHILE COOKING.—On Tuesday morning, Fatma, a Mahomedan woman, aged twenty years, residing at Tandel Street, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from serious burns about her body, received by her saree accidentally catching fire while standing near the fireplace, cooking. The woman has been detained under treatment.

THE ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP CARTHAGE.—Geladin Aikumdin, a Punjabee coal trimmer, employed on board the P. and O. Company's steamship Carthage, who was scalded, along with a fireman, on Saturday last, while cleaning a boiler on board the steamer, died at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on Tuesday afternoon. The coroner was informed, and ordered the body to be disposed of, remarking that an inquest having been held on the other man, who was scalded at the same time as the deceased, another inquest was not necessary.

A CELESTIAL PHENOMENON.—A correspondent informs us that on Tuesday night he noticed a wonderful phenomenon in the sky which, unless it was due to a pyrotechnic display, ought to engage the attention of the Meteorological Department. It was 6 minutes to 8 when he saw a cluster of stars with a tail to it of about 12 inches long. The tail was the colour of fire and the cluster stars were very brilliant, the size being a little larger than the sun. It appeared in the direction of N. E. and was "stationary" for quite a couple of seconds. The sudden disappearance left no trace behind. A couple of seconds later he noticed two meteors falling due east—the colour of fire and the size of an ostrich egg.

WEDDING AT PARLA.—On Monday was celebrated, at the Parla Church, the marriage of Miss Mary Misquita, the only daughter of Mrs. Rose Isabella Misquita, with Mr. Vincent Vaz. The bride was dressed in rich white brocaded satin trimmed with orange blossoms. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms and a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet tied with white ribbons. After the ceremony the bridal procession, with the newly-married pair, walking under huge scarlet damask umbrellas, borne by picturesquely dressed attendants, repaired to the residence of the bride, from whence after a banquet the party proceeded to the house of the bridegroom at Girgaum. The whole bye-lane leading to the house was spanned over by a shamiana most tastefully decorated with bunting and foliage. The illumination was none the less remarkable, and the whole scene excited much admiration. An entertainment was held in the pendal, and lasted almost till daybreak.

DROWNED IN THE MOMBADAVIE TANK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Mombadavie Tank, regarding the death of Jamnadas Jesookram, aged sixty years, lately a moonim employed in the firm of Sujulal Mohanlal, dealers in hardware, having their place of business in Shaik Memon Street. On Sunday deceased left the firm saying that he was going for a walk, and since then he had not been seen alive. A search was made for him, but he was not found until Tuesday afternoon, when his dead body was found floating on the surface of the water in the Mombadavie Tank, by a water-carrier, who informed the ramosee on duty. The latter had the body removed, which was then identified as that of the deceased. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a dhotur. On its being searched by the police, Re. 1-2 in silver and a brass opium box were found wrapped up in his dhotur. He was an opium eater and was not in pecuniary or any other difficulties. It was also stated that he was in the habit of bathing in the tank. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry in the case in which Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topan, charges Fazul Janmahomed and Mohunlal Jagjivan with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 44,700, and abetment. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla, and Mulla, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., defended the first accused; while Mr. S. F. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, appeared for the second accused. Lady Janbai, whose evidence was concluded yesterday, stated, among other things, that the first accused was moonim of her husband's firm for a period of about 20 to 22 years, and the deceased gentleman had full confidence in him. The second accused served as a cashier for about eight years. In her husband's life-time witness used to take interest in the business of the firm and daily attended the pedhi. Her husband was in the habit of talking to her on his business affairs. The first accused received Rs. 250 as his monthly salary. She repudiated the suggestion that she suppressed or stole the "ooplak" books. Recently she received one of the books from one Rashid, who explained to her how he found it. She got it examined by an expert mehta, had it compared with other books of the firm, and instituted inquiries. In cross-examination, witness stated that Rashid came to her house at Khetwady, and told her that he had in his possession a book which was of use to her. Two or three days after he brought the book, and read it to her. She found that it was an ooplak book. Subsequently he informed her that he had some papers and books in a vakhar (warehouse), from which he had brought the book. He further informed her that after the death of Moosabhai (Sir Tharia Topan's son) all the servants took away their papers. He took away his, and on examining them discovered the book in question. Rashid Rahim having corroborated Lady Janbai's evidence, further inquiry was adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS.

The following is a list of passengers who have booked passages by the Austrian Lloyd's steamers:—

ss Imperator sailing 1st March

Mr and Mrs F L Meyer and family, Miss F E A Tyndale-Biscoe, Lieut E Tyndale-Biscoe, Mr Jules Karpeles, Mr T Wutow, Surg-Lieut-Col A M Crofts, Mr and Mrs W H Hannan and children, Mrs L H Butcher, Miss Crawford-Hill, Mr H Altenmuller, Rev and Mrs Th Digel, Rev and Mrs F Gotz and children, and Mr and Mrs R S Glover

ss Amphitrite, sailing 12th March

Miss Strangmann, Mrs E C Bethune and infant, Mrs F Ventris and children, Col and Mrs F Stokes, Mr and Mrs A H Barron and child, Miss H Ronaldson, Mrs Bamber, Mr Anderson, Mr A T Nugent, Mrs Anderson and child, Miss White, Mr and Mrs T H Bernard and infant, Mrs G Scudamore, Br-Genl and Mrs Meiklejohn and family, Miss M Spencer, Surg-Capt and Mrs T E Dyson, Mr and Mrs C A Biscoe and family, and Rev E Muller and family

s.s. Imperatrix, sailing 1st April.

The Hon Mr and Mrs and Miss Kirkham, Capt and Mrs H V Cox and infant, Mr and Mrs V Milward-Bason, Miss L M Wood, Mr and Mrs C Bagshawe, Mr A Duckwitz, Mr A Vogt, Mr T Frerichs, Mr H Smidt, Mr O Schutte, Mr A M T Jackson, Mr Lisre, Mr and Mrs E Richter and family, Mr and Mrs Hakla and family, Rev and Mrs Rehm and family, Mrs and Miss Durant, Mrs and Miss Wright, Mrs Elliot and infant, Mr G W Troutman, Mrs and Miss and Master Forman, Mr and Mrs Gavin Jones and family, Mr Simson, Miss Little, Miss Given, and Miss Downs

s.s. Maria Valerie, sailing 12th April.

Mrs and Miss Swann, Mr John West, Mrs E J Hammonds, Mr Mrs and Miss Stromayer, Mr and Mrs Posner, Mr Zielfelden, Col F R Begbie, Major and Mrs J Hume-Balfour, Mr and Mrs E D Fowler, and Mr and Mrs Bland and child.

s.s. Imperator, sailing 1st May.

Mr W P Wells, Col W H Stuart, Mr F Ad Assmann, Mr A F Ferguson, Capt D P Sellar, Mr James Brown, Capt Cardew, Mr and Mrs D A Purdie, Mr and Mrs F W Steven, Mr and Mrs Van der Wense and child, Mr D Campbell, Mr and Mrs Welchedel and children, Rev and Mrs Lauffer and child, Rev C King, and Mr A Rosedale.

s.s. Gisela, sailing 12th May.

Mr F S P Lely, Major and Mrs G B O'Donnel and family, Mr and Mrs F Asquit, Col and Mrs Trever, Mr and Mrs C Flor and children, and Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs P A Weir and child

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	WARDS.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	10
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	11	2	
	Esplanade	0	1	
B	Mandvie	0	0	38
	Chuckla	5	1	
	Oomarkhari	8	4	
	Dongri	9	1	
C	Market	14	2	45
	Dhobi Talao	7	5	
	Fanaswady	13	3	
	Bhuleshwar	6	5	
	Khara Talao	20	2	
	Kumbharwada	10	0	
D	Khetwadi	7	0	15
	Girgaum	3	3	
	Chowpati	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahalakshmi	5	0	
E	Mazagon	4	4	44
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	7	2	
	Kamatipura	15	6	
	Tardeo	8	1	
	Byculla	18	1	
	First Nagpada	4	0	
F	Parel	4	0	7
	Sewri	1	1	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	5
	Worli	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-P. & Unknown	0	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		2	108
	Jain		1	
	Grant Road		9	
	St. George's		2	
	Brahma Khatria		1	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		4	
	Telegu		2	
	Hindu		5	
	Arthur Road		17	
	Govt. Parel		3	
	Dariasthan		4	
	Modykhana		10	
	Port Trust		2	
	Maratha		15	
	Kolsa Mohola		2	
	Bhatia		2	
	Vassanjee F		2	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		3	
	Pathara Prabhu		1	
	General Mahomedan		1	
	Hajee Cassum		2	
	Imamwara		0	
	Soonee		1	
	Nizampura		1	
	Total	185	139	272
	Total plague deaths to date	19,974	17,555	
	Same date last year	138	132	248
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	91

Mr. Stewart, I.C.S., late Assistant Collector in Nasik, arrived here on Monday, and has been placed in charge of the Byculla Ward plague operations.

The admissions to St. George's Hospital, on Tuesday, included George Poyntz, an European, who was suffering from plague.

THE OCCUPANCY OF VACANT LAND.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has prescribed the following additional rule for the City and Island of Bombay under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897:—"The Plague Committee or any Plague Authority specially authorized by them in this behalf may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or empty building for the purpose of any camp, hospital, latrine, deposit of sweepings, warehouse or office: such monthly rent or other compensation being afterwards paid to the owner or tenant of such land or building as may be fixed by the Plague Committee."

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that there were no cases of plague in the Colaba District. In the Fort District, fourteen cases were recorded, the localities responsible for them being:—Church Gate Street, 1; Gunbow Street, 1; Armenian Lane, 1; Frere Road, 1; Mint Road, 1; Mody Street, 2; Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Lane, 1; and Bread Market Street, 1. A case from roadside on Pultan Road was examined after death. Another roadside case was removed to hospital from Fort. Two cases from the 21st Bombay Native Infantry Lines—Marine Lines—were removed to hospital, as also a case from a tent at Marine Lines. In the Mandvie District, nine cases of plague, one of suspicious fever, and three deaths were recorded. In C ward (south), the Market section showed twenty cases of plague and six deaths, the Dhobie Talao section nine cases and six deaths, and the Fanaswady section fourteen cases and five deaths. Twelve contacts were sent to the Wari Bunder Camp. In the same ward (north) five cases and four deaths were recorded in the Kumbarwada section; twelve cases and four deaths in the Khara Talao section; and four cases and six deaths in the Bhuleshwar section. Six contacts were sent to the camp. The reports from D ward—an important district, comprising Malabar Hill—were not available for the press. In E ward (east) ten cases of plague were removed to different hospitals. One of these cases was removed to the St. George's Hospital, the patient being a resident of Dockyard Road. Three deaths from plague were recorded in the district. In the Tardeo section two cases were detected, and sent to hospitals; one case was isolated, and one death recorded. In Kamatipura section eight cases of plague and two of relapsing fever were recorded, and seven deaths occurred. In Nagpada section eight plague cases occurred and one death was recorded. In the Parel and Mahim districts three cases of plague were removed to hospitals and one death was recorded. Eight contacts were sent to the camp.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 1,303 persons were detained under observation in the Modikhana Camp, and 469 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 909, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,889, making a total of 2,798 persons. Departures by sea 1,094, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,177, making a total of 3,271 persons.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Yesterday, 84 deaths were recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 1,280 patients remaining in them. These, however, do not include the returns of the hospitals in D ward, the reports of which were not available.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Tuesday, was:—Khojas 147, and other nationalities 8. Total to date:—Khojas 5,274, and other nationalities 1,236. Grand total 6,510. Out of 5,274 Khojas, 1,236 are re-inoculated.

DIED ON THE WAY TO HOSPITAL.

Jadia Kassiram, a Hindu, aged twenty years, residence unknown, was, on Tuesday morning, found lying sick on the roadside, at Nesbit Road. He was examined by the district medical officer, who certified it to be a case of plague. He was then placed in an ambulance, and was being conveyed to the Connaught Road Hospital, where he died on the way. The disposal of his body was ordered.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PLAGUE AUTHORITIES.

The following "Instructions regarding plague administration," with Appendix, have been forwarded during the last few days to all Commissioners, Collectors, Chief Plague Authorities, Plague Committees, and Political Agents for the general guidance of District and other officers. It will be seen that in several respects they modify previously existing rules:—

1. Plague is a disease which is essentially associated with insanitary conditions in human habitations, the chief of which are accumulations of filth, overcrowding and the absence of light and ventilation.

2. It is, in the first instance at least, a disease of locality, and is mainly conveyed from place to place by individuals in their person, clothing and personal effects, who have resided in the infected locality.

3. The essential measures to be taken for preventing the spread of the disease are its early recognition in a locality, the removal of the inmates from the infected locality or area, which, in the first instance, may be only a room or house, their segregation for a specific period, the disinfection of their persons, clothing and personal effects, and of the houses with their contents, situated within the infected locality.

4. The first steps to be taken are in connection with the sickness and mortality. There are, at present, no methods in actual operation by which these can be accurately ascertained. Infectious diseases are not notified, and the registration of deaths is imperfect. Means must be adopted to improve the latter, and check the results by recording in towns all funerals which pass the octroi posts, noting the name of the deceased and the locality of the house in which the death occurred, and by posting trustworthy subordinates, either members of the Police force or of the Revenue Department, at all burying and burning grounds, noting similar information. These subordinates, not being connected with the Municipality, will afford valuable aid in checking the returns, and they will assist the Municipal authorities in arriving at correct results.

5. In villages, the Patils must submit weekly returns of deaths in each village, within their respective jurisdiction, to the Mamlatdar, who will forward them to the Collector of the district, after noting on each any peculiarity in the incidence of the deaths, the mortality for the corresponding week during the past three years, and explaining, if he can, any excess. When the Mamlatdar is not satisfied as to the cause of any excessive or unusual mortality, he should cause special enquiries to be made, and, if necessary, call in the assistance of the nearest medical subordinate.

6. The Patils should also be required to give notice at the police station of the arrival in their villages of any persons from an infected locality. The names of such persons should be entered in a register at the police station, and they should be kept outside the village under observation for ten days, and on no account allowed to sleep within the village site. The cause of the death of any person who has recently been in an infected locality should be investigated. In villages remote from a police station the Police Patil should discharge these duties, but the Revenue Patil and the Kulkarni should be held equally responsible.

7. The returns referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 will show, both in towns and villages, any unusual mortality over the average of previous years, and also the occurrence of two or more deaths in one house or localised area when immediate special enquiry is necessary.

8. For the discovery of cases of sickness it will be necessary to obtain the assistance of the more respectable residents in each quarter, street or group of houses. In any doubtful case of sickness they could obtain the services of the medical subordinate attached to the dispensary, or a hospital assistant may be specially deputed to aid the residents in the work of detection.

9. It should be made obligatory under the Epidemic Diseases Act for the occupier of each room or house in an infected town to notify all cases of sickness and death occurring in the room or house occupied by him, and for every medical practioner practising in such a town to report all cases of sickness and death coming to his knowledge in the practice of his profession.

10. When there is reason to believe that cases of plague are occuring in a town or are likely to occur, owing to its proximity to an infected area, the town should be divided into quarters or divisions of a size convenient for effective supervision, and each quarter should be placed, as far as possible, under the charge of an European official, who may be a civil officer, taken from any department, a military or a medical officer, according to circumstances.

11. The quarter under each officer should be subdivided into defined areas, which might consist of a street, a portion of one, or a group of houses, and each of these sub-divisions should be placed under the charge of a district or local subordinate, who may, for convenience, be called a supervisor. With each supervisor will be associated one or more residents of the sub-division, who will assist the supervisor in obtaining information regarding sickness and mortality in the areas respectively allotted to him. Under each supervisor will be a gang of coolies, varying in number to suit the requirements of each locality. The gangs working in the more populous towns should be divided into three sections, each with defined duties as follows:—

(a) for the detection of cases and their removal to hospital;

(b) for the evacuation of houses and the removal of the inmates to camp; and

(c) for the disinfection of houses.

12. So long as plague exists in the Presidency, it is advisable that the above organisation should be prepared for each town and district area, native Superintendents being substituted for Europeans in the latter, and the members should be ready to act when the necessity arises. At each town exposed to danger an observation camp should be provided where all suspicious arrivals from infected areas may be detained for ten days.

13. It is believed that under such a scheme information regarding all cases of sickness will be easily and readily obtained, but should the people be unwilling to assist the authorities, or withhold the necessary information, then it will be advisable to organise search parties under the charge of the Divisional Superintendent. Each search party should be accompanied by a Medical Officer or subordinate, and by a female, either European or Native.

14. It is absolutely essential to success that all the measures mentioned above for the suppression of the disease should be carried out promptly and effectively. To ensure this being done all the members of the staff engaged in the work should have a clear idea of their duties: the operations will then be conducted in a methodical and systematic manner.

15. The Superintendent should be provided with a suitable office situated in his own division, where he should remain the whole day, except at intervals for meals. The office will be his head-quarters to which all communications should be sent, and at which the Supervisors will make their daily reports. He will exercise a general supervision over all the operations and will issue orders for the necessary action to be taken by each section of the gang of coolies.

16. No house vacated on account of plague may be reoccupied without his sanction and he may cause a notice to that effect to be affixed to each vacated house. He should place a seal on boxes containing valuable property left in houses which have been evacuated on account of plague. Such property may be removed by the owner, but if he declines to do so, it will remain at his risk.

17. Property of any value belonging to the poorer classes which it may be considered necessary or advisable to destroy as being infected should be appraised by two or more respectable natives and the value paid to the owner by the Superintendent of the division. Compensation should also be given without delay to the very poor for the destruction of clothes, &c., which although they may be of no market value yet serve a useful purpose to the owners.

18. After a house has been disinfected, the door will be secured by a padlock, of which the Superintendent will retain the key or entrance may be barred by any other effectual method.

19. The stock of disinfectants, padlocks and all surplus appliances for divisional use will be kept in or near the office.

20. Each supervisor will keep a list for all residents in each house in his sub-division. He will inspect all new arrivals, and will obtain information from them as to their previous place of residence. He will, in company with the local resident appointed to assist him, visit all the houses in his sub-division, and obtain information regarding the health of the different inmates, and will, on the conclusion of his rounds, report verbally to his superintendent the occurrence of all cases of sickness and death and any information regarding arrivals from infected localities. Any case of plague, and all doubtful ones of sickness should be at once reported to the Superintendent at his office by day, and at his house by night.

21. The Supervisor will be provided with a sufficient supply of disinfectants ready for use, with tubs, buckets, watering pots, one or two handpumps, either jet or spray, and implements required for unroofing houses and making holes in the walls. There should also be a dooly, charpoy or bamboo frame for the removal of the sick. It should be thoroughly washed or sprayed with perchloride of mercury solution, either at the hospital or sub-divisional depot after use. This is necessary, as the same dooly may be used for carrying suspected cases to the observation ward. All the above articles should be kept in a room or yard near the centre of his sub-division or at the Superintendent's office.

22. On a report being received by a Superintendent of the occurrence of a case of plague, he should at once proceed to the house, and when he has satisfied himself that the case is one of plague or of a suspicious nature, he will at once give orders for the removal of the patient, either to the Plague Hospital or to the observation ward, according to the opinion he has formed of the cases. The other inmates of the house, with their moveable property, should be taken to the segregation camp, in charge of one or more policemen or other responsible persons.

23. They will be supplied with passes by the Superintendent admitting them into hospital and camp. These passes after countersignature by the medical officer or the officer at the camp will be returned through the policemen to the Superintendent.

24. After evacuation of the house, the walls and floors of all rooms, with their contents, except articles of food which it is not intended to destroy, and of all enclosures, should be thoroughly drenched with a solution of perchloride of mercury, and in the course of two or three days coated with freshly prepared limewash. All rags and refuse found in the house or enclosure should be burned in the presence of the supervisor.

25. The roof, if not a pucka one, should be removed, and holes should be made in the walls to admit freely air and light to the smaller rooms and enclosures. On the completion of these operations, the door should be secured with a padlock.

26. The coolies engaged in the work of disinfection, &c., should be provided with boots or shoes, to protect their feet from the danger of infection through abraded surfaces.

27. It may be necessary, owing to the occurrence of several cases in the one area, to vacate a group of houses or a whole sub-division. Should any necessity exist for the adoption of such a measure, it should be carried out as soon as possible by placing a cordon of police or troops around the area and removing the whole population to the segregation camp. Disinfection and unroofing of the houses to be carried out in due course.

28. Experience has abundantly proved that the evacuation of an infected house or houses is seldom in itself sufficient to stamp out the disease. When plague manifests itself in one house, in an indigenous form, those in the neighbourhood have, as a rule, already become infected, and it usually follows that cases subsequently appear in them. It is therefore always a wise and prudent course on the occurrence of an indigenous case, not only to evacuate the one house but also all those in the immediate neighbourhood.

29. On the evacuation of the houses in the infected area, all the other inhabitants should be encouraged to leave the town, and any obsticles which may tend to delay their departure should, if possible, be removed. The time for prescribing the issue of passes should be carefully considered by the Collector, as if the rules prohibiting departure without passes are applied prematurely the exodus of the inhabitants generally will be retarded, more particularly of the poorer classes, who feel diffident about applying for passes or are too apathetic to do so.

30. In a large town where the disease has become of general prevalence, every quarter being affected, and the arrangements for dealing with the epidemic are incomplete and defective, measures must be taken to regulate the departure of the population and prevent them carrying infection to healthy areas. Every effort should in the meantime be made to provide sufficient accommodation in huts for a large proportion of the population.

31. In the case of villages badly infected the whole of the inhabitants should be turned out. Villagers are accustomed to erecting shelters for themselves, but, if necessary, materials for hutting should be supplied. The sick and suspected villagers should be carefully separated from the healthy and an officer should be appointed to examine the daily health of the population and prevent migration to other villages.

32. Daily inspection of villages situated in the neighbourhood of an infected locality should be instituted and maintained during the outbreak, and continued for 10 days after the occurrence of the last case with special reference to the exclusion of refugees who should be required to camp out.

33. A site for the hospital should be selected as near as possible to the infected population, but a permanent building, suitable in all respects for a hospital, may sometimes be obtained either inside or on the outskirts of the town. It can be easily disinfected when it is no longer required for an hospital, and such a building would be more popular and convenient than huts erected at a distance from the town.

34. If a suitable building is not available it will be necessary to erect huts for plague patients, for convalescents and for the observation of doubtful cases, on the nearest site. The hospital huts intended for females should be some distance apart from those intended for males. The size of each hut will depend on the number of patients expected, but it is advisable not to place a large number of patients in one hut. A series of huts, each capable of accommodating six to twelve patients, will be the best arrangement, and it is one which will admit of the higher and lower castes securing separate accommodation. Moveable mat screens should be provided between the beds to secure as much prevacy as is possible to each patient. Every patient should be supplied with a cheap substitute for a spittoon, and both it and the vessels used as bed pans should contain a sufficient quantity of an effective disinfecting solution. The floor of the hospital huts should be freely watered daily with the perchloride of mercury solution, and vessels containing the same solution should always be available for the disinfection of the hands and feet of the native attendants.

35. One relative or friend may be permitted to attend a patient, and a stated time should be set apart for the visits of relatives and friends of the patients.

36. On the arrival of the patient at the hospital all his clothing should be removed and burnt in the presence of the medical subordinate. Hospital clothing should then be supplied. On recovery the patient may be transferred to the convalescent ward or dismissed. In either case he should be given a warm bath and supplied with new clothes. The hospital clothing, on the discharge or death of the patient, should be disinfected, washed and exposed to the sun for a few hours, after which it may be again taken into use.

37. The hospital and observation wards should be surrounded with a bamboo or other fence.

38. Huts for the segregation of individuals removed from infected houses, and of all suspected persons, should, if possible, be erected at a convenient distance from the hospital compound, and should be surrounded by a bamboo or other fence. Individuals brought for admission into this camp should, for purposes of cleanliness, be bathed in a solution of carbolic acid, one to a hundred parts of water, and their clothing soaked in a solution of one to twenty; if there are no children, perchloride of mercury solution may be used for the latter purpose.

39. All the inmates should be inspected daily, either by the medical officer or a medical subordinate, and any case of plague detected should be removed at once to hospital, and doubtful cases of fever to the observation ward. If no case occurs amongst them, after an interval of 15 to 30 days, they may be allowed to return to their houses, if such houses have been cleaned and disinfected and if the local authority considers that they are fit for re-occupation, or be admitted into the camp for healthy individuals, after a second disinfection of their clothing.

40. Both the hospital compound and the segregation camp should be garded by troops or police, to prevent the egress of inmates.

41. The establishments of separate hospitals and segregation camp for the reception of members of special castes and religions should be encouraged and every assistance should be given by the local authority for their erection and supervision. The treatment of the patients admitted into these hospitals may, if desired, be placed in the hands of Vaidsa Hakims and the internal management of both hospitals and camps may be conducted by members of the caste or religion concerned, subject however to the general supervision of a European doctor where possible and control of the local authorities and to the usual arrangements as regards guards.

42. A Camp for the healthy, i.e., for people removed from houses not infected should also be arranged for. All individuals admitted into it should also be bathed and their clothes disinfected as with admissions into the segregation Camp. They should be allowed to pursue their daily employment on condition that they sleep in camp. The huts should be numbered, inmates registered and a daily inspection made of all the residents. If no case of plague has occurred in a hut for 15 to 30 days, the inmates may, after a second disinfection of clothing, be allowed to return to their houses if such houses have been cleaned and disinfected and if the local authority considers that they are fit for re-occupation.

43. Should a case of plague occur in a hut, the patient should be removed to hospital, and the other inmates to the segregation camp. The hut should be removed, the site disinfected with the perchloride of mercury solution, and the materials of the hut should be similarly disinfected and exposed to the sun for a couple of days, when they can be utilised in the erection of another hut on a new site.

44. The best arrangements should be made for a plentiful supply of water to the different camps. If the water-supply to the town is conveyed through pipes, connections should be carried into the camps. Bathing platforms at some distance apart for the two sexes should be constructed, and provided with surface drains for the removal of surplus water.

45. Separate latrines for the sexes should be erected in connection with the two camps and hospital, and they should be well lighted with ordinary post lamps.

46. Bunniahs' shops with all supplies should be provided for each of the camps.

47. Cases of plague imported into towns and villages, if they are not at once discovered and isolated, will, under existing conditions, develop new centres of the disease and thus infect fresh localities. It is a difficult matter to detect such cases in transit from an infected area.

48. Medical inspection of travellers by rail and road is useful in discovering those actually suffering from the disease or affected with the preliminary symptoms of fever, but as the period of incubation may extend to eight or nine days, it is evident that inspection is of no avail in detecting infected travellers, who are in the stage of incubation. Such travellers cannot be discriminated from the non-infected, and it is necessary for their detection that they should be kept under observation for a period not exceeding ten days.

49. Passengers or travellers who can produce satisfactory evidence that they have not been exposed to infection, may be exempted from detention, as it frequently happens that only one or a few places may be infected in the particular district. The local authorities should give certificates to all persons wishing to travel from the non-infected areas in the districts, stating that the holders (giving names, &c.) have not been exposed to infection.

50. The period of observation may in the case of travellers of ascertained respectability, be converted into one of surveillance at places of destination, if they give satisfactory assurance (or furnish security that they will report themselves daily to an authorized medical officer. Lists of such passengers should be forwarded either by wire or post to the local authority at place of destination, and any one failing to report may be prosecuted. The medical officer is not at liberty to exempt the individual from attendance without the concurrence of the local authority.

51. The inspecting officer may, however, exercise his discretion as to the necessity of detaining any particular individual.

52. In addition to medical inspection at selected stations a medical officer or subordinate should, if available, be appointed to travel by each train from or passing through an infected district for the purpose of examining passengers booking and alighting at all stations along the line.

53. The object in exercising control over the movements of travellers from an infected area is for the general welfare of the public and not to harass the individuals. It is hoped that by detaining passengers from an infected area, the healthy or non-infected will be eliminated after a few days, and allowed to proceed on their journey. If the preparatory measures as previously detailed for the suppression of the disease are carried out in an efficient manner, there is every reason to believe that restrictions on travelling will be unnecessary.

54. Any arrangement calculated to prevent the exodus of the healthy from an infected locality or area, must tend to produce a more virulent form of the disease, and its more rapid diffusion among the community.

55. Camps will be established, under the orders of Government, at selected stations suitable for detention of passenges and for the disinfection of clothing and baggage.

56. The above rules will also apply to travellers by road.

The most convenient and satisfactory way of preparing the solution of perchloride of mercury on a large scale is that which has been recommended by Dr Maynard, now on plague duty in Nasik.

The ingredients should be mixed in a 50 gallon cask in the following quantities: to 17 lbs of perchloride of mercury and of 35 1-2 lbs. pure salt and 15 gallons of boiling water, stir well with a wooden stick, and then fill up the cask with cold water The solution contains one part of perchloride to 6 1-2 of water, and one ordinary quart bottle of it added to 25 gallons of water—the capacity of the ordinary wooden tubs in use will give a strength of 1 in 1,000

The standard solution can be carried about in quart bottles placed in partitioned boxes and is always ready for use without further weighing or measuring.

If the solution is prepared with cold water the perchloride of mercury must be powdered and two parts of pure salt to one part of perchloride added. The whole should be well stirred until the solids completely dissolved.

It is of advantage, for several reasons, to add one half per cent of crude Hydrochloric acid to the solution.

Iron hoops of all casks, tubs, and buckets should be dammered. If iron receptacles are used they should be dammered inside and outside

If metal pumps are employed for distributing the solution, they should previous to use be worked in vegetable oil, and after use thoroughly cleaned in water. This will tend to lesson the corrosive action of mercury.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 16TH OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure, 8 A.M	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·816	NE	4	66·1	55·2	95	0·16	3·37	+1·22
Sirsa	29·827	ESE	6	72·2	55·3	95	0·04	1·28	—0·08
Delhi	29·888	ESE	6	67·2	56·0	88	0·05	2·88	+0·97
Agra	29·914	NE	6	75·0	59·9	83	...	2·59	+1·81
Cawnpore	29·915	Calm	2	76·2	54·0	85	...	1·42	...
Allahabad	29·907	WSW	4	78·7	55·9	89	...	2·39	+0·88
Jhansi	29·943	Calm	1	77·0	57·2	78	...	1·92	+0·16
Jacobabad	29·779	E	7	77·4	56·0	80	..	0·43	—0·32
Karachi	29·875	W	14	82·4	72·0	68	..	0·43	—0·73
Jeypore	29·921	ENE	4	72·1	58·6	89	0·04	0·56	—0·54
Ajmere	29·900	SW	3	75·1	56·7	88	0·05	0·22	—0·74
Deesa	29·916	W	9	85·7	60·6	81	...	0·16	—0·27
Ahmedabad	29·935	WSW	1	87·1	63·1	82	...	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·945	W	L	86·3	65·9	88	...	0·13	—0·17
Rajkot		W	8	86·9	59·9	85	...	0·30	—0·21
Ghadechi	29·923	S	6	85·5	63·3	75	...	0·29	...
Veraval	29·978	NE	7	79·1	67·5	84	...	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·957	WSW	6	81·2	60·5	76	..	0·54	—0·28
Indore	29·975	NW	2	82·7	55·1	73	...	0·30	—1·24
Saugor	29·915	SSW	8	82·2	57·1	58	..	1·39	—0·58
Jubbulpore	29·949	NW	2	84·9	54·9	73	..	3·35	+1·52
Hoshangabad	29·967	Calm	1	87·7	59·8	71	...	0·50	—1·18
Khandwa	29·963	Calm	5	88·2	58·1	66	..	0·06	—1·14
Raipur	29·932	Calm	3	86·8	67·2	72	...	1·72	+0·51
Nagpur	29·917	NW	6	88·2	62·6	63	..	2·60	+0·40
Amraoti	29·958	SSW	5	91·2	62·3	57	..	0·60	—1·16
Akola	29·956	W	4	90·5	61·4	55	..	0·15	—2·[illegible]
Surat	29·949	Calm	1	85·5	65·0	...	...	1·18	+1·44
Malegaon	29·962	WSW	3	88·3	56·0	63	...	0·10	—1·08
Bombay	29·965	ENE	10	84·2	69·3	81	..	0·17	—0·71
Poona	29·993	W	10	92·0	56·4	78	...	0·17	—1·60
Ahmednagar	29·972	WNW	5	89·3	54·9	63	..	...	...
Aurangabad	29·975	NE	4	90·3	59·7	52	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·960	Calm	5	90·7	59·4	41	...	0·3	—1·52
Ratnagiri	29·923	Calm	6	83·4	68·4	76	...	0·[illegible]	—0·86
Belgaum	29·92	Calm	10	87·7	56·9	48	...	0·05	—2·15
Goa	29·917	NNE	9	85·0	71·4	85	...	0·[illegible]	...
Karwar	29·914	NE	5	85·5	66·0	85	..	0·4	—2·42
Mangalore	29·90	Calm	3	86·7	71·4	75	..	0·01	—3·05
Calicut	29·88	Calm	9	88·7	68·5	79	...	1·10	—4·42
Cochin	29·881	NNE	M	91·0	75·2	87	0·25	6·21	—3·10
Bangalore	29·915	SE	8	85·8	61·4	80	...	0·5	—3·85
Secunderabad	29·925	E	4	89·6	67·6	70	...	0·9	—1·28
Masulipatam	29·93	N	5	84·5	67·7	90	...	1·	—6·39
Bellary	29·918	Calm	1	94·2	69·5	52	...	1·1	—2·27
Cuddapah	29·90	NE	L	95·1	68·5	71	...	3·	—1·43
Madras	29·926	NE	4	86·0	67·0	86	...	0·67	—9·25
Coimbatore	29·937	E	1	87·5	69·6	86	0·06	3·78	—1·45
Trichinopoly	29·99	C	5	94·1	72·5	77	...	3·2	—5·41
Negapatam	29·887	NE	15	84·5	72·5	75	...	11·	—19·16
Colombo	29·845	ENE	4	90·5	75·0	86	...	2·0	—0·46
Aden	29·873	W	5	85·	75·9	88	...	0·4	—0·71

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Ghadechi and a brisk fall at Jacobabad and Lahore the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution continues to be irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Neemuch, and 12 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large defect of the normal at Jeypore and Delhi, and the minimum in very large excess at Neemuch, Jeypore, Karachi, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 52° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Punjab North-West Provinces, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Lahore and Cochin, and a few drops at Coimbatore, Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi and Sirsa. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has again become deeper, and its centre lies a little to the west of Jacobabad. The weather in Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab is influenced by this disturbance, and local showers are to be expected. The abnormal chart indicates that the weather to east-south-eastwards of Negapatam or to the eastwards of Colombo in the Bay is squally, rainy, and unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 16.

Wednesday: The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly over the Punjab and briskly over parts of Bengal and Assam, while elsewhere the changes have been slight. The depression which lay over north Bombay yesterday morning and which then appeared to fill up has since begun to move north north-eastward and to develop the centre this morning is apparently close to Montgomery where the barometer marks 0·25 inch below the normal. Pressure remains low over Tenasserim and Lower Burma, while over the Peninsula, central parts of the country and Bengal the barometer is relatively high and very uniform. The winds are cyclonic and strong and squally over North-West India and fresh from north in Burma, but elsewhere the winds are variable. The temperature has changed rather irregularly. The heat is greater than usual over Gujerat, Central India, Sind and Rajputana, but elsewhere the variations from the normal are not very important. Showers have been received over the west of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana the N. W. Himalayas and at a few places in the Peninsula. The most important amounts are over one inch at Cherat, at over half an inch at Sialkote, Khushab, Derah Ismael Khan, Murree and Tinnevelly.

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P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.

CONSOLS declined 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, being quoted at 112 15-16; French Rentes 1-4 per cent. to 103 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25 25 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116 1-2, as also were Rupee Securities at £63 5-8. Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower, at 25 13-16d. per oz., and in New York it was 1-8d. less at 56 1-4 cent per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower at 4·85 1-4 dollars.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 38 1-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, sellers, via the Canal, market quiet; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 35 3-4s. per 416 lbs. same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market; Brown Rapeseed at 34 1-8s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market quiet; Linseed at 36s. per 416 lbs., February-March shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market steady. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,600,000 quarters.

In Liverpool the Cotton market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 41,000 bales. Spot Middling Americans were quoted at 3 11-32d. per lb.; American Arrivals declined 1-32 to 3-64d., extreme quotations being 3 17-64d. for February, and 3 19-64d. for June-July deliveries. The Manchester market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 6 1-4 cents per lb., May Futures at 6·07 cents and August at 6·16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 33,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals and those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts	33,000	16,000	20,000
Three days' do.	100,000	45,000	60,000
Since 1st Sept	7,031,000	5,767,000	4,284,000

Locally the Cotton market has been quiet to-day, with a small business passing, and prices unchanged. Exporters bought 600 bales, and the Mills 300 bales; total, 900 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,111	bales.
Wheat	6,455	cwts.
Linseed	2,260	,,
Rapeseed	1,106	,,
Gingellyseed	6,758	,,
Castorseed	2,145	,,
Rice	2,799	,,

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The business passing either way was on a very limited scale, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	1·69	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations are given at 97 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 97 1-4 for Account, with 88 for Threes, in a quiet market.

SHARES continue dull. Manockjee Petit are Rs. 40 higher, and Queen and China Rs. 20 each.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-8
Bar Silver	25 13-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here this afternoon.

KURRACHI, FEB. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon sailed for Trieste this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Socotra arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 16.

Mail steamer Britannia from Australia arrived.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Alboin 649 tons, Captain W Ritchie, will sail to-day for Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE s s Leitrim 2,815 tons. Commander R T Moglestine, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Dean, 958 tons, Captain J Hamilton, will sail to-day for Penang, and Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Peshawar, 2,202 tons, Captain F W Vibert sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain F Noera, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong 28th January, with a general cargo and M L Bethanim as a passenger.

THE s s Foyle, 1,379 tons, Captain W Peart, arrived in harbour Yesterday from Batoum 27th January, with a cargo of 77,054 cases of Kerosine Oil. The Vessel is consigned to Mr A Montochoff.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs W H Wooldridge, Mr Abdool Bassam, Mr Alli Bassam, Mr Mahomed Bassam, Mr M C P Webb, Mr Mishanbin Buder, Mr Ebrahimbin Moorli, Mr Alli bin Jelar, Mr Zaid bin Mahomed, Mr Ahmed bin Abdoola, Mr Abdoola bin Mahomed and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Horatio	2081	Croft	N F		F M & Co
B	Tokio	2481	Jones	Karachi		F M & Co
D	Clan Ogilvy	1690	Young	Madras	14-2	F M & Co
F	Incharran	1884	Jones	N F	11-2	G & Co
H & J	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	18-2	F Heyer
K	Raventhaler	1813	Gramberg	Hamburg		G & Co
M	Yamaguchi Maru	2089	Kawamuro	Japan	21-2	N Y K
O	Nevasa	1916		Zanzibar	19-2	M M & Co
P	Howick Hall	2377	Kilvert		24-2	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	N F		S & Co
Sabarmati	524	Cassum	G Port	17-2	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Peshawur	2203	Vibert	China	14-2	P & O S N Co
2	Peninsular	3048	Wheeler	London	26-2	P & O S N Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	3-3	C Baldovino
5	Verona	1956	Tocque	N F		P & O S N Co
8	Gisela	2640	Brelich	China	21 2	A L S N Co
9	Leander	1888	Hamilton	N F		W & A G & Co
10	Orion	1766	Gerzmon	N F		A L S N Co
11	Bq Pawady	458	Jungham	Mauritius		V E & Co
12	Rufford Hall	2557	Brown	Liverpool	19-2	E B & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi		M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Merkara	3024 gross tons	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Foylo s	Peart	Batoum, Jan 27
	Bormida s	Noera	Hongkong, Jan 28

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Thames s	Barcham	China
	Melpomene s	Martinolich	Trieste
	Peshawar s	Vibert	Hongkong

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dean, Hamilton, for Singapore.
,, Pemba, Shepherd, for Singapore.
,, Alboin, Ritchie, for Singapore.
,, Leitrim, Moglestine, for Calcutta.

* Steamer Laos entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles.
* To arrive.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 15.

10 p.m.	74·4

WEDNESDAY.—FEBRUARY 16.

6 a.m.	70·2
10 a.m.	76·2
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	78·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NARIMAN—February 16, at Chowpatti, Hormusjee, the only son of Byramjee Darashah Nariman, Managing Clerk to Messrs. Little and Co., and cousin of Pestonjee Darashah Nariman. Funeral at 7 o'clock, this morning. Deeply regretted by relatives and friends.

PARLA.

MARRIAGE.

VAZ—MISQUITA—February 14, at Parla, Vincent Vaz, of the Public Works Dept., the eldest son of the late J. A. Vaz, to Mary, the only daughter of Mrs. Rose Isabella Misquita.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WHITELEGGE—February 7, at Rawalpindi, the wife of G Whitelegge, N-W Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THORNTON—CORDNER—January 25, at St Peter's Church South Kensington, by the Rev J Thornton, M A, George Lestock Thornton, B A Camb, M R C S, and L R C P, son of the Rev J Thornton, M A, Vicar of Ewell, Surrey, to Leta, only daughter of R A Cordner, Esq, of 29, Alexandra Road, Upper Norwood.

DEATHS.

HAMMOND—February 8, at Nowshera Base Hospital, of a wound received in action in the Khyber Pass on 1st January 1898, Lieutenant H D Hammond, eldest son of Col H A Hammond, Madras Staff Corps.

LANE-RYAN—February 7, at Dehra Dun, N-W P, Walter James Lane-Ryan, Burma Forest Service.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898.

THE discussion on the frontier policy of the Government evoked by a motion introduced by Sir Wilfrid Lawson disapproving of the permanent occupation of Chitral and the maintenance of a military road through the tribal territory, gave Lord George Hamilton an opportunity of repeating in Parliament the defence of that policy which he has recently made to various audiences in the country. The defence is really a retort that the Liberals have done everything that the present Government have been denounced for doing. Our frontier policy, his lordship maintains, has for its basis four documents—the Russo-Afghan delimitation Treaty, the guarantee to the Amir of the integrity of Afghan territory, the Durand Treaty, and the Anglo-Russian Pamir Treaty—all of which were the work of the Liberal Government. Lord George on January 26, ascribed to the Liberals the making of the road from Peshawar to Chitral which they charged against the present Government as the consummation of gross blundering: "Mr. Asquith says that the culminating blunder of the so-called forward policy was the construction from Peshawar to Chitral of a road 200 miles long. . . . The Radical papers have for the last two years assumed that I am responsible for the construction of the road from Peshawar to Chitral. I have kept silent; I like my opponents to commit themselves. (A laugh.) The road was not made by me, but by the late Government, and it was in existence before we came into office." The taunt would have been effective if the speaker had really kept silent; but he had nearly a year before claimed the honour of having made the road for himself and the Government of which he is a distinguished member. "The Government has succeeded in making an excellent road from Peshawar to Chitral; and the tribes through whose territory it has passed have, of their own accord, undertaken to protect it. The result is that commerce has largely increased. . . . The result of our occupation has been pre-eminently satisfactory. . . . The road has daily been improved, and it has been watched and guarded by local levies, who are paid."

"I like my opponents to commit themselves" is a natural sentiment which even the most virtuous man may avow. But it is awkward when in saying so he clearly commits himself. Had Lord George been charged in February 1896 with arrogating for his own Government the credit due to his predecessors, he would undoubtedly have vindicated his claim by quoting the telegram of his immediate predecessor, Sir Henry Fowler, to the Viceroy, on June 13th, directing that Chitral should not be retained and that no road should be made from Peshawar to Chitral. The telegram forbidding the making of the road was clear and emphatic: "They (Her Majesty's Government) have decided that no military force or European agent shall be kept at Chitral, that Chitral shall not be fortified, and that no road shall be made between Peshawar and Chitral. It will follow that all positions beyond our frontier, now held in consequence of the recent relief operations, should be evacuated as speedily as circumstances allow." Lord George Hamilton was apparently fully warranted in assuming the whole credit of the annexation of Chitral and the making of a road two hundred miles long to connect that outlying post with Peshawar. But the question arises how, having with good reason laid claim to the credit of that achievement in 1896, he repudiated any share of it in 1898, and charged his critics with having done the deed. He even goes so far as to say that he held his tongue about their guilt, in order that they might commit themselves by sympathizing with it. If he were subjected to cross-examination, the Secretary of State would have to admit that in this matter he was juggling with words, used in one sense by himself and understood in quite another by the public. It is quite true that Sir Henry Fowler, on the part of the Rosebery Government, ordered that Chitral should not be retained and that no road should be made. It is equally certain that Lord George some months afterwards claimed for his Government the whole merit of making the identical road that his predecessor had banned. It is equally true that recently when the frontier controversy was hot, he asserted that his Government had not made the road, but that it had been made by the "Liberals." Here is a tangle of mystification which it would take a round dozen of casuists to conciliate with the eternal verities. But there are roads and roads. That which Lord George was speaking of in January 1898 was the temporary road Sir Robert Low made in 1885 for the purposes of the expedition. Such roads were made with the greatest facility during the Tirah campaign, by the simple process of removing loose stones and the like from the path it was desired to follow, and filling up holes with them. The road from Jalala, near Peshawar, to Chitral, two hundred miles to the north, was made, says General Low in a despatch, together with the bridges, with one exception, and was in working order before the Chitral Relief Force was broken up on September 28, 1895. Lord George Hamilton could not have referred to that road when he told the House of Commons several months later that *his* Government had made a road from Peshawar to Chitral.

This empty controversy is very tiresome. It is of interest only in so far as it suggests the strong probability that these frontier problems are black or white according to the point of view, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, according to the passing convenience, of the disputants. When the frontier policy seems to have a gleam of success, those in office pose as the organisers of victory. When things go wrong they lay the blame on the other people. The outs serve the ins in the samy way. The declaration in the despatch of January 28, that there must be no interference with the tribal system by the Government of India is eminently satisfactory. But the practical value of such a rule of policy lies in the application of it. The qualification that interference shall only be permitted when "essential to the fulfilment of our obligations" opens the door wide to any amount of fatal intermeddling. The "obligations" in question have come to mean in this connection the measures necessary to the fulfilment of the guarantee given to the Amir that we will protect him from foreign aggression. It is very much open to doubt whether Abdul Rahman considers the recent operations on the North-West Frontier calculated to keep Russia from troubling his peace. They probably seem to him to act as examples to be followed and a strong incentive to a forward policy on the other side. Lord George Hamilton's mysterious intimation that we have recently passed through a much graver crisis in those regions than the House of Commons is aware is quite compatible with such a misgiving. Mr. Curzon hints at something of the sort when, disclaiming any desire to cast doubts on the good faith of Russia, he tells the listening world that the Power in question might find circumstances too strong for her if a gap existed on our frontier. Circumstances might not prove the less strong for Russian territorial opportunism if instead of a gap she sees 200,000 tribesmen apprehensive for their independence, and resentful at what must seem to them an inexplicable departure from our traditional policy. Our true frontier policy is to get these hardy mountaineers to see that their independence is as dear to us as our frontiers, and that we are resolved to defend both against aggression.

WE published yesterday a letter from our correspondent in the Gulf regarding the seizure of the steamship Baluchistan with her cargo of arms and ammunition. How the conduct of an illicit trade in arms at Gulf ports came to be winked at we have already explained. The unfortunate feature of the whole incident is that notice of the intention to enforce the law was not given to traders who were ignorant of its very existence. The immediate result has been to paralyse the business of three or four large manufacturers in Birmingham and of the London merchants who exported their manufactures. According to a London daily which took the trouble to investigate the matter, there has been an extensive trade in guns and ammunition between Birmingham and the Gulf for many years. One gun-maker assured an interviewer that during the past three years, at the order of a London merchant, he has sent a hundred rifles a week, with a ton of ammunition to each hundred weapons. The cases of rifles and ammunition have been sent alternately from London, Manchester, and Cardiff. Why this should be so is not explained, and is the one suspicious element in the exporters' case. The Persian authorities certainly did not interpose until the English Government stirred in the matter. The firm in question has supplied over 10,000 rifles, and was preparing to turn out 2,000 weapons a month for the same customer. In regard to the assertion that there was no secrecy as to the movements of the Baluchistan, it can scarcely be accepted, for the circumstances attending her last voyage, even from the time she was detained in the London docks, were not free of suspicion. We are told by our London contemporary that last year Messrs. Strick and Co., the owners of the Baluchistan, made a direct appeal to the Government for the protection of the company's steamers, and maintained that if the Government declared the trade illegal they would make such an announcement to all consignors, and refuse to convey to the Gulf guns or powder. Such, they maintain, was the intention with the Baluchistan. Some time ago there was a report that arms had been seized at Bushire, in the Persian Gulf, and then the owners instructed the captains in their service to communicate with the British Resident at Bushire the nature of all such consignments, and ascertain before landing if such consignments were in accordance with law. Of course they were supposed to know the law, though they may have been as fully ignorant as they are represented. But the interviewer whose remarks we have referred to, learnt that so far from attempting to evade the law, the owners, recognising that their responsibility was at an end as soon as the goods were landed on the quay, offered to land the cargo in barges and lighters, guarded by the officers of the British Resident, and when they were unable to obtain a satisfactory or conclusive reply from the British Resident or from the British Government, decided, sooner than run the risk of any illegal action, not to land the cargo at a Persian port at all. There are always two sides to a question. We have given that of the Gulf authorities already. Now we publish the statement of the consignors whose arms have been seized.

THE weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops shows that although rain has fallen in many places it has been insufficient to make up for the drought of the past two months. No rain fell in Madras beyond a few light scattered showers in Tanjore. Consequently the water-supply for irrigation is generally insufficient in rain-fed areas except in Malabar and parts of the Northern Circar and Deccan. The want of rain retards agricultural operations and all crops are suffering in the southern presidency. The harvest at is but middling, and most staple grains have risen in price, scarcity rates being touched in eight districts. So far as Bombay is concerned the reaping of early crops continues in three districts, and of late crops in seven. Standing crops have been injured by blight, cold, and locusts in several districts, while cotton is diseased in Bijapur. Prices have risen in these districts, but are stationary elsewhere. General rain fell in Bihar and North Bengal, slight showers being also reported from parts of East Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Spring crops have benefited, though a few crops in flower suffered. But taking crops all round in Bengal the rain has proved of great value. The North-West Provinces and Oudh,too, benefited by the downpour, and had the rain not been accompanied by hail in some places it would have been an unmixed blessing. Markets are fully supplied, and though prices still keep steady they will doubtless decline within the next few weeks. The Punjab received far less rain than it desired, and though irrigated crops are in generally good condition those in unirrigated districts are pining. Locusts have been troublesome in the same districts, whilst caterpillars have injured the rapeseed crop. Insects have also been destructive in the Central Provinces which, added to the want of rain, have left crops in an unsatisfactory condition. Burma has nothing to complain of, and in Assam the outlook is fairly bright, whilst in Central India the condition of the standing crops is good, in fact prospects generally in that part of the country are satisfactory. There are still 13,198 persons on relief in India—an increase of 773 on the week.

THE battleship Victorious, aground in the Suez Canal, is a sister ship of H. M. S. Majestic, and therefore one of the most formidable vessels of the British navy. She has a displacement of 15,000 tons, and carries armour of Harveyed steel nine inches thick and sixteen feet deep for 220 feet amidships. Her armour weighs 2,800 tons. In a great citadel 300 feet long two barbettes at either end each carry two forty-six ton guns, protected by fourteen-inch armour. Her length is 390 feet. Such a huge mass of iron and steel carrying a huge armament, having between four or five thousand pounds of shell and eighteen hundred tons of coal in the bunkers, must be in great need of the assistance of the Revenge and the Venus, sent from Malta for the purpose, to get out of the serious predicament in which the grounding in the Canal has placed the Victorious.

MR. COUSENS, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of Western India, has just issued his progress report for the past official year. It is an instructive document, though an unsatisfactory one. Mr. Cousens and his assistants, during the season reported upon, made forty-two sheets of drawings, took fifty-four photographs, and made impressions of fifty-one inscriptions. But not one of these is embodied in the report. So it is not clear who will benefit by all the artistic labour which the taking of those photographs and the making of those drawings involved. Mr. Cousens' reports are always pleasant reading. His touch is so light that he can uproot the foundations of a whole city without covering his readers with dust. But if he were to give us pencil sketches of the places he paints with his pen the value of his reports would be greatly enhanced. However, we presume it is Mr. Cousens' misfortune, not his fault. A Government with many claims on its purse cannot easily be got to find the necessary funds, and the contingent allowance of the Archæological Survey is the veriest trifle.

MR. SNOW, the Municipal Commissioner, has made a timely appeal on behalf of the unhappily large number of helpless women and little children who have been bereft of husbands and fathers by the cruel ravages of plague in this city. It is but too true that in this respect plague is more disastrous than famine. The active co-operation of the charitable of all classes of the community can do much to relieve the bitter distress of the survivors of stricken families in every district of Bombay. Donations to a considerable amount have been already received from prominent citizens, and it is to be hoped that the good example thus set will be widely followed.

THE petition of Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Swann, Commanding the 1st Bombay Infantry, for divorce, on the ground of his wife's misconduct with Lieutenant H. Ross, of the same regiment, again came before the District Judge of Quetta-Peshin, on Saturday. Neither the respondent nor the co-respondent put in an appearance, and there was no defence. A decree "nisi" was granted, subject to confirmation by the Punjab Chief Court.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Medusa, which is reported to have stranded near the Table Island, is of 2,709 tons, and was built in 1882, at Trieste. Her dimensions are length 343 feet, breadth 37·5 feet, and depth 24·9 feet. She was under the command of Captain T. Androvich. The vessel left Bombay on the 18th January last for Rangoon with the same bottom cargo from Trieste. She left Rangoon with a cargo of rice on the 11th instant. There were no passengers on board.

THE first organ recital since the organ was enlarged was given in the Cathedral by Mr. Mant before a large congregation. The qualities of the instrument were fully brought out, and the recital evoked most favourable comment. The programme was a long and varied one.

THE following, among other, gentlemen were called to the Bar on Jan. 26:—Lincoln's Inn: Gokal Chand Badhwar, B.A., LL.B., Ch. Ch. Camb.; Tribhovandas Manekchand Doshi, B.A., Sid. Suss. Camb.; Raghoonath Mahadewe Doy, Ahmed Hassen, Pandit Bishen Lal Kaul.—Inner Temple: Nalina Kanta Banerjee; Strivalinga Chanbassappa Hosali, Oxford; Syed Hasan, Cambridge.—Middle Temple: Sheikh Ahmad Hussain Khan; Deep Narayan Singh; Manilal Motichand Doshi, B.A., Sid. Camb.—Gray's Inn: Hemanta Kumar Mullick; Ali Akbar Hussanally.

MEN unfit to be soldiers are the notoriously vicious, the malcontents who owe a grudge to their country, and are ready to betray it, and the degenerates, incapable of a connected train of thought and action. A degenerate sentry will hear a noise of wheels, but fail to infer from it the approach of an enemy. In every man, even a fool, however, stupenduous possibilities are latent, and these are brought out on the battlefield under the eye of the commanders. An Officer who in the storm of battle cannot impose his will on those under him fails in one of the elementary duties of his profession. Skobeleff said that if only 25 per cent. of an attacking force gain a position they can hold it. On the other hand, positions are abandoned when only 25 per cent. of the defenders have succumbed, because the officers are generally slain, and the rest have no guiding power left.

WHILE Edison (or his son) is reported to have found a way of making cast iron as tough as steel, M. Lebeau has been preparing alloys of copper and glucinum of a golden colour and with properties like aluminium bronze. The alloys were made by fusing glucinum and copper or else oxide of copper in an electric furnace. They are remarkably sonorous, and will probably be used for bells and musical instruments.

THE grand ball given by the Duke of Devonshire, as Mayor of Eastbourne, at the Devonshire Park Pavilion on Jan. 26, was on a scale of magnificence hitherto unknown in that town. Some five hundred guests had been invited by the Duke and Duchess, and the dance music was performed by the Blue Hungarian Band.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Allan Leonard Boxill, fourth son of Mr. Cooper Boxill, of Barbados, West Indies, and Emma Florence Hilda Pepper-Staveley, fourth daughter of the late G. A. Pepper-Staveley, Bengal Civil Service, of Woldhurstlea, Crawley, Sussex. A marriage has also been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Ernest Henry Brass, 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, only son of the Rev. Henry Brass, M.A., F.R.S., of Redhill, Surrey, and Amy Bertha Ernestine (Rene) Pepper-Staveley, youngest daughter of the late G. A. Pepper-Staveley, Bengal Civil Service, and of Mrs. Pepper-Staveley, of Woldhurstlea, Crawley, Sussex.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SENTENCE ON LORD WILLIAM NEVILL.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

Lord William Nevill has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for fraud.

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

America has demanded of Spain the disavowal of Senor Dupuy de Lorme's letter.

THE BATTLESHIP VICTORIOUS AGROUND.

Her Majesty's battleship Victorious, on her way to China to join the British Squadron there, has gone aground at Suez and is compelled to discharge her coal and probably her artillery.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE VICTORIOUS.

The British warships Revenge and Venus have left Malta for Suez to render assistance to the battleship Victorious.

FRANCE AND THE NIGER QUESTION.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the negotiations with France regarding the Niger question have not yet arrived at an agreement and he was unable to state the progress of the negotiations.

THE CHIEF MPSENI ROUTED.

The rebels under the Chief Mpseni were easily routed by Colonel Manning and his Nyassaland troops.

THE BRITISH AGENT AT MENELIK'S COURT.

Lieutenant Harrington, of the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed British Agent at the Court of King Menelik.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS RESUMED.

Mr. Asquith resumed the debate on the Address, and reiterated the arguments against a forward policy.

Mr. Curzon said that while refraining from questioning the bona-fides of Russia, circumstances might be too strong for her if a gap existed on our frontier.

The policy of Lord Lawrence, he said, was dead, but the system followed by Sir R. Sandeman might be successfully established on our frontier. The officers must be carefully selected and then the tribes would be brought willingly under British control.

Sir M. Bhownagri, who supported the Government thought that India should receive a financial grant.

REJECTION OF SIR W. LAWSON'S MOTION.

The motion of Messrs. Lawson and Walton (regarding Chitral and frontier affairs) was rejected in the Commons by 311 against 208 votes.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE SEDITION BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

Notice has been given by Native members of the Council of between twenty and thirty amendments to the Seditious Clauses of the Indian Penal Code Bill, which will be discussed at Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga, the Hon'ble Messrs. Ananda Charlu, Chitnavis, and Sayani have each given notice of a number of amendments to the Sedition Clauses in the Bill to be discussed on Friday.

Sir Griffith Evans also proposes additional explanation to the new Section 153A, providing "it shall not amount to offence within the meaning of the section to point out without malicious intention and with honest view to their removal matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of her Majesty's subjects."

The only other business before the meeting is the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Criminal Procedure Bill.

THE B. I. OFFICERS' STRIKE.

A SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

THE OFFICERS RESUME WORK.

A compromise was agreed upon between the officers of the British India Company and Sir James Mackay, to-day (Wednesday). The precise terms have not been divulged, but the officers declare themselves satisfied and resume work to-morrow morning (Thursday).

It it understood that more important of the demands made by the officers have been granted by the Company, and that all the strikers are to be taken back into the employ of the Company; also that chief officers acting as commanders shall draw commanders' pay.

The Company, however, still declines the Compensation allowance demanded of two shilings in the rupee upon half of their pay. The officers, however, will receive a practical equivalent to this in an increase of their salaries all round.

AN EX-MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED PUNISHED HEAVILY.

In the High Court, to-day, Mr. Patrick McGuire, lately a municipal commissioner, was convicted by unanimous verdict of the jury of criminal breach of trust as secretary of the Estates Recovery Company in regard to a client, named Berry, who was in straitened circumstances, and whose money he appropriated to his own uses. In passing sentence Mr. Justice Hill characterised the offence as a most heartless one, and sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

THE ASSAULT ON A DHOOLIE-BEARER.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

POONA, FEB. 15.

Private McQuilan, Irish Rifles, appeared before Colonel Newnham Smith, to-day, charged with causing grievous hurt to a dhoolie-bearer at the Staff Auxiliary Hospital.

Surgeon-Major Jones described the wound across the throat, which was not deep, but probably caused by some sharp instrument. Accused had been to hospital suffering from some complaint to the ear previously.

Assistant Surgeon DeSouza identified accused as being there. He knew accused, but did not consider he was insane.

The wounded dhoolie-bearer testified that accused caught hold of him, cutting him across the throat with a razor (or knife). Accused smelt of liquor, but was steady.

Accused, in answer to the court, said he knew nothing about the occurrence.

The case was adjourned till to-day.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, FEB. 16.

Heavy rain continues to fail in Lahore and all over the Punjab. Last night was quite stormy, with lightning and heavy downpour. The effect on the harvest is excellent and if the rain ceases in a few days, a bumper harvest is assured for the Punjab.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE AKA KHEL JIRGAH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

MAMANI, FEB. 15.

Rain, for about 30 hours, has made things most uncomfortable. The weather is clearer to-night. The 1st Company, Bengal Sappers, passed through to Mamani yesterday. Lieut. Turner, R. E., with 400 coolies for work on the Bara Valley road, has arrived.

The Aka Khel Jirgah came in to-day, and had the terms announced to them. Camp Mamani has it that their attitude was satisfactory.

CONTINUOUS RAIN IN THE KHYBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

A Lundi Kotal telegram of the 15th runs :—There has been continuous rain in the Khyber for the last thirty-six hours.

The 1st Mountain Battery, R. A., moved from Jamrud to Ali Musjid, relieving the 2nd Kohat Battery, which returned to Jamrud yesterday.

THE INTENDED ADVANCE AGAINST THE AFRIDIS.

LAHORE, FEB. 16.

Should the advance against the Afridis take place it is possible that Field guns will be used at some point beyond Bara. The 51st Field Battery, R. A., and the K Battery, R. H. A., now at Peshawar, will, therefore, be kept in readiness to move up in that direction whenever required.

THE AMIR AND THE FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

THE ZAKKA KHEL IN COLLUSION WITH HIS HIGHNESS.

REMONSTRANCE BY THE VICEROY.

Trustworthy news from the Khyber, says the Lahore paper, establishes beyond a doubt that the Zakka Khel Maliks, Khwas Khan and Wali Mahomed Khan, who have settled in Afghan territory since the appearance of General Lockhart's force in the Khyber, have been frequently in communication with Kabul through their agents, and are reported to have received direct encouragement from the Amir himself in maintaining their attitude of defiance towards the Political Officer in the matter of the terms imposed on their clan.

Both have been, and still are, in collusion with the Amir through his accredited agents with the object of gratifyging the latter by showing their unwillingness to submit, and encouraging their clansmen to maintain a hostile attitude and commit offences against the Government. Their aim has been to keep the Zakka Khels together on their side till, as they imigine, Government will be compelled to come to a settlement more favourable to them. As the tribe dominates the Khyber Pass, they hope that by holding out sufficiently long the Government would be forced to recognise their claims as such, and in fact re-establish its former relations with them.

The Viceroy, on receiving an assurance that the Zakka Khel Maliks were encouraged by the Amir's officials, and probably by the Amir himself, in the position they had taken up towards the Government, very recently sent a strong remonstrance to his Highness on the subject, in which it was pointed out that it was inconsistent with his Highness' professions of friendship with his ally, the British Government, to harbour these Maliks and their adherents in his territory, and allow his officials to offer an asylum to our avowed enemies.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. The following members were present : Messrs. H. G. Gell, T. W Cuffe, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kavasji Merwanji Shroff, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Drs. A. G. Viegas, Cowasji Hormusji, N. N. Katrak, K. N. Bahadurji, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The Committee considered a letter from the Plague Committee asking for a further sum of Rs 3,00,000 in connection with plague expenses.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to place only one lakh of rupees at the disposal of the Plague Committee for the present and to request the Chairman to bring the matter before the meeting of the Corporation on Monday next as a matter of urgency.

In connection with this item a letter from Mr. W. E. Waite, Chief Accountant of the Municipality, was placed before the Committee, in which he stated that up to date the Corporation had sanctioned from time to time Rs. 21½ lakhs for plague expenses.

A PROPOSAL FOR RECONSTRUCTING WORLI VILLAGE.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Executive Engineer to the Municipal Commissioner, and the Commissioner's memorandum thereon :—

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the accompanying tracing marked P H D, numbered 1071 and dated 11th January 1898, of the village known as Worli Koliwada where two disastrous fires took place at the end of last month. The areas covered by the fires are delineated on the tracing by blue boundary lines, from which it will be seen that a little less than one-third of the village has been destroyed by these events. The portion destroyed by the fire was like the rest of the village, which is still standing, hemmed in with low huts built of inflammable materials and of very inferior construction, having walls mostly of wattle and daub, or brick and mud. Almost all the huts standing within the range of the fires have been destroyed; only the bare walls are left standing to indicate their positions. 2.—There is no drainage of any kind whatsoever throughout the village, and the water from the huts is allowed to flow out into the passages and lanes, there to absorb into the ground or evaporate under the action of the sun. With the exception of one long narrow circuitous passage there are no roads or paths worthy of those names throughout the whole length and breadth of the village. The village has been in an unhealthy condition, and a large number of deaths took place from plague in it last year. 3.—An opportunity has now presented itself of improving this hamlet which is situated in one of the best sites of the city on the verge of the Mahaluxmi foreshore at its northern extremity. 4.—There are three courses open to us :—(1) To purchase the whole of the village including the portion destroyed by fire, construct roads and footpaths on a well considered plan and then resell the ground. (2) To lay down on the plan of the village lines of a new main road and three cross footways as shown by yellow lines on the tracing. The new main road may be 30 feet in width, commencing from the end of the existing public street known as Cleveland Road at the south end of the village and ending at the northern extremity of it, near the Worli Fort, following, as far as practicable, the line of the existing public passage. The three cross footways may be twenty feet wide each. The two northernmost of these passages will be within the limits of the area destroyed by the fires, and the third will pass across the middle of the remaining portion of the village on the southern side. (3) To adopt the second proposal above-mentioned, purchase the ground on which the remnants of the destroyed huts stand, and lay out in it small streets, and resell it after dividing it into small plots of ground. 5.—It would be advisable to give effect to the second proposal at once to prevent any buildings being built on the lines of the proposed roads and footways. 6.—It would not be possible to estimate accurately the cost of the first proposal, without making detailed plans and estimate of the ground and the buildings standing thereon, but approximately it would be about Rs. 5,30,000. 7.—The cost of the second proposal, viz., that of laying out of the roads and footways, would be about Rs. 76,000. 8.—The probable cost of the second and third proposals amalgamated would be about Rs. 1,23,000. 9.—I am respectfully of opinion that the Corporation should be requested to appoint a Committee to consider and report on the question with you before coming to a conclusion.—I have, &c., M. C. MURZBAN, Executive Engineer.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Municipal Secretary and a request that a small Committee, not exceeding seven members, may be appointed to investigate and report on this matter within one month. The first proposal appears beyond our financial capacity and would cause hardship to the people. The undersigned is in favour of adopting the third proposal.—P. C. H. SNOW, Commissioner.

On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas, it was resolved to refer the matter to the following sub-committee for report :—Professor, O. V. Muller, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. Kavasji Merwanji Shroff.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned till Tuesday next.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 28.

A CITY paper points out that Indian securities are not very flourishing just now a 2 1-2 per cent. loan for £3,500,000 was raised here, but whereas in 1896 a similar issue was made at 3 premium, in 1897 only about 96 3-4 per cent. was obtained. In addition, a floating debt of £6,000,000 has been built up by three issues of sterling bills, all in yearlings, as follows :

Date, 1897.	Amount offered.	Amount applied for.	Average Discount Rate.
January 23	£1,000,000	£12,487,000	£2 5 9
September 18	2,500,000	7,180,000	2 11 8
December 3	2,500,000	12,330,000	2 15 2

A currency loan has also been raised, but the price obtained for the three crores loan in August last was only 98 5-16ths, as against over 3 prem. for the 3 per cent. rupee loan in 1896. The Indian railways, too, have not been able to borrow so cheaply, a few 2 1-2 per cent. debenture issues having been placed this year at prices between 98 1-2 and 99 1-4 per cent., as compared with, in most cases, about 2 prem. last year.

A Consular report has been issued from the Foreign Office on the sea interests of the German Empire compiled by Mr. Gastrell, commercial attache to Her Majesty's Embassy at Berlin. Mr. Gastrell says the data he gives affords a clear view of the enormous strides of German trade in every direction during the 26 years since the empire has been founded. It has been by establishing productive industries that the Germans have been enabled to obtain those articles not produced at home. A continually increasing population has found continued occupation, and by means of commerce it has acquired the means to extend the range of obtainable commodities for large classes of the people, as is shown by the larger consumption of foreign luxuries. The population from 1872 to 1897 had increased by 50 per cent. while foreign trade had done better, and improved by 60 per cent. From 1881 to 1897 the population has increased 19 per cent, while foreign commerce has improved more than 33 per cent. Shipping statistics show that it was principally by sea trade to foreign countries that this improvement occurred, for from 1873 to 1895 the traffic of German ports with other States increased 124 per cent. The improvements in over-sea trade were for North America 128 per cent, for Mexico and Central and South America 480 per cent., for east and West Indies 480 per cent, for Australia 475 per cent, for Great Britain 60 per cent, for Northern Europe 119 per cent, and for South-Western Europe 60 per cent. The great increase of this over-sea trade has been in the later years. About 65 per cent of the whole foreign trade is by sea; formerly it was very much smaller. Its increase affords on the one hand a larger supply of such goods as the Germans cannot themselves produce, and on the other opens to the merchant and to home industry especially profitable markets. In this over-sea commerce much better profits are earned than on the sales in Europe. For the first time in 1896 the tonnage of German shipping at Hamburg has exceeded that of the English. The German mercantile marine has since 1871 more than trebled its capabilities and since 1880 has more than doubled them. This shipping is to a great extent now the product of German yards, which have developed rapidly to suit the requirements, every day increasing, of local shipbuilding. German commerce by sea may be credited with a total sum of 4,653,600,000 marks (£232,680,000), or 56 per cent of the total special trade; being 2,627,100,000 marks (£131,355,000) or 58 per cent of the imports, and 2,026,500,000 marks (£101,325,000) or 54 per cent of the exports. If to this is added only one-sixth of the 3,658,200,000 marks (£182,910,000), trade with neighbouring countries, or 600,000,000 marks (£30,000,000) for direct sea traffic and indirect sea trade via France, Belgium, and Holland, there is an additional amount of 7 per cent for our sea-borne trade which doubtless is over three-fifths, and is probably close on two-thirds of the whole German special commerce. And this calculation omits to take any account of the amounts not to be ascertained in the direct and indirect general trade. The enormous increase of sea-borne trade is best seen from Hamburg and Bremen statistics. In statistics given of Hamburg's sea trade for 1871 to 1896 the change in the trade with England is particularly noticeable. This shews that whereas the value of the imports from extra-European States rose from the period 1871-80 (average) to 1896 by nearly 700,000,000 marks (£35,000,000), or 350 per cent, and those from the rest of Europe improved by nearly 150 per cent, the value meantime of imports from the United Kingdom fell by some 60,000,000 marks (£3,000,000), or one-eight. For exports figures since 1889 only are available. From 1871-80 more than half the imports at Hamburg were from England, in 1896 they no longer formed even a fourth part. In 1896 a quarter only of the Hamburg exports went there. The trade of Bremen shows somewhat similar results. The share of Great Britain in the imports there fell from 16 to 6 per cent. from the period 1872-76 to 1892-95, and in the exports from 5 to 4 per cent. The German steam fleet is valued at £15,000,000, the sailing fleet at (roughly) £3,000,000. Not less important than the development of the German shipping has been the extension of German shipbuilding in late years. Besides splendid building yards and docking accommodation, the German Empire has now at Elbing, Dantzic, Stettin, Kiel, Flensburg, Hamburg, and Bremen great works which can carry out all possible demands on their resources. On the lower Weser there are eight shipbuilding yards, of which seven are in Hamburg. The total State and local funds for harbour and ship accommodation in the German Empire may be safely estimated at about £37,500,000. With reference to the classes of goods imported and exported during the periods dealt with, it appears that the imports of raw materials for textile clothing and felt industries have largely increased, whilst the imports of manufactured articles of the textile felt and ready-made clothes industries have considerably decreased. The exportation of textile materials has slightly decreased.

Messrs. R. T. Wilson and Co., of New York, in their annual estimate of the American cotton crop, give the yield for the current season as 10,570,250 bales. The following table shows the estimates of the same authorities and the actual crop for each of the preceding six seasons :—

Year.	Estimate.	Actual Crop.
1891-2	8,497,000	9,038,000
1892-3	6,897,000	6,717,000
1893-4	7,093,185	7,727,000
1894-5	9,448,568	9,893,000
1895-6	7,188,292	7,162,000
1896-7	8,174,000	8,706,080

It is pointed out that as a rule the estimates were below the actual crops. If we assume that the estimate for this season is as much below the actual yield as the estimate of the previous large crop of 1894-5, it indicates an out-turn of about 11,000,000 bales.

A copy of the report of the French Commercial Mission to China has been received by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, which recently sent out a mission over nearly the same ground. The French mission were away for almost two years. They advise among other things, that a special officer should be appointed as a "kind of chief commercial inquiry agent," with his headquarters at Pekin or Shangai, whose duty it should be to move from place, gathering information from viceroys, mandarins, consuls, and all who can offer advice which would lead to new or improved commercial relations.

One of the greatest and loongest industrial wars that has ever afflicted the United Kingdom may be considered at an end. Although the results of the ballot are not yet officially published, it is known that the majority in favour of accepting the employers' terms "en bloc" amounts to more than two to one. Nor can there be much question that it would have been considerably greater had not the more defiant section availed themselves of the chance of posing as heroes on the cheap. Knowing that the majority would decide for surrender, they flattered their own self-esteem by making pretence of warlike resolve. Many others did not vote at all, apparently regarding this abstention as freeing their characters from any imputation of pusillanimity. At Belfast, that whimsical notion was so prevalent that only 410 out of 2,200 men recorded their votes, while at Sheffield 55 per cent. held aloof. These displays of dignity make, of course, no difference what, ever, nor is it of any practical importance that, at a few places, the majority should have voted for a rejection.

With the settlement of the "trouble" in the engineering industries, several of the steamship Companies trading between Liverpool and the United States and Canada are placing orders for new steamers of large cargo carrying capacity. The shipbuilders on the north-east coast of England seem to be securing a good slice of the business. The Sunderland Shipbuilding Co. (Limited) have just commenced the construction of a vessel to the order of the Anchor Line, which will be the largest so far built on the Wear, her length being 500 ft. Messrs. Short Brothers, of Pallion, have recently acquired the North of England Shipbuilding Yard, which adjoins their premises, and, it is stated, have enough work on hand to keep them going for two years; and on Saturday last four vessels aggregating a tonnage of over, 10,000, were launched by Sunderland shipbuilders.

The high Commissioner for Canada reports that the Canadian trade returns show a considerable increase in the exports for the five months ended December 31, 1897, as compared with a similar period of 1896 The figures respectively are 74,896,807dols. and 60,739,277dols. The increase is almost entirely made up of additional exports of farm and dairy produce. In the same period the imports also advanced from 46,316,000 dols. in 1896 to 51,597,000 dols. in 1897. The High Commissioner asks us to state that he will at all times be glad to hear from firms or individuals who are, or desire to be, interested in Canadian trade, or who wish to be placed in communication with exporters or importers in Canada.

There are some interesting points in the Consular report on the agriculture of Odessa during the past year. It seems that there are no regular bounties paid on beet sugar exported, but there is a sort of pooling arrangement conducted under Government auspices, and after the requisite amount for home consumption has been produced, the factories have to export the whole of the balance, under penalty of paying a double excise duty. The export trade is always conducted at a loss, the amount of whirh depends on the price of sugar in England. But notwithstanding this singular arrangement, the Russians take the utmost pains to grow the best varieties of beet, and all waste is prevented by having a chemist on the spot during the manufacture of the sugar, whose duty it is to utilise every atom of the raw material. Thus whilst our West Indian Colonies lose twenty-five tons of sugar for every 100 tons contained in the juice extracted—owing to imperfect manufacture—the Russians make nine tons of beet go as far as thirteen tons went a few years ago.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

THE high respect in which his Highness the Aga Sultan Mohamed Shah Aga Khan is held by the public of Bombay was demonstrated on Tuesday, when an evening party was held in his honour. The Dariav Mehel, the splendid mansion where the party was held, and which has been often lent for a like purpose by the kind and courteous owner, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadass, presented a very gay and picturesque appearance, being brilliantly illuminated and gaily decorated in a most artistic and attractive manner. The whole building was ablaze with thousands of multi-coloured lamps and the scene was rendered most bright and picturesque. Arches and posts of lights were erected on the road for a long distance reaching as far as Sir Dinshaw Petit's bungalow. Chinese lanterns were suspended from the trees and flags and banners were flying in the air. The guests began to arrive at 9-15 p.m., and were conducted to the spacious hall on the first floor, which was also artistically decorated with flags and festoons of flowers. Beautiful flower baskets were suspended in the hall and nothing was left undone to make the scene a most brilliant and brightone. A European band was stationed in the hall and played a selection of music at intervals. His Highness the Aga Khan arrived at 9-45, and was greeted most cordially by the assembly. His Highness spent a few minutes in talking to the principal guests. An adjournment was then made to the refreshment buffet, where the party did ample justice to the good cheer which was provided in abundance. His Highness left at 10-30 o'clock, and was loudly cheered as he left the hall amid expressions of hearty good wishes from his numerous friends. His Highness leaves for England on Friday next by the French mail steamer Laos. Of late his Highness' name has been prominently before the public of Bombay in connection with his generous encouragement of inoculation. His Highness set the example to his followers—whose name is a legion—by being personally inoculated with Professor Haffkine's anti-plague serum; and this was sufficient to induce his followers to undergo the operation. His Highness did not rest satisfied with this, but placed his bungalow, Khoshro Baugh, at the disposal of Professor Haffkine, and with an open hand has given pecuniary relief to those who have been inoculated in order that they might be able to sustain themselves by taking nourishing food. His Highness' great popularity and personal influence found an expression in the entertainment held in his honour at the Dariav Mehel. It was a spontaneous movement, and though it was quietly organised, subscriptions came in from all directions and the entertainment was quite a success.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ANANDJEE VIRSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the first insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, opposed the application. Mr. Manker said his client made enquiry in the office of the Clerk of the Court at 4 p.m., and up to that hour no opposition had been filed by the creditor beyond the usual grounds of opposition and affidavit of claim.

After some discussion, Mr. Raikes read the affidavit, which, among other things, stated that the insolvents had fraudulently borrowed Rs. 1,000 from Dewsey Canjee and another only a day before the application in insolvency. The insolvents had also made false and fictitious entries in their books of account, and had suppressed from their schedule the sum of Rs. 20,000 which came into their hands from their father.

Mr. Manker asked for a week's interim order to enable the insolvents to reply to the affidavit against them.

His lordship accordingly granted a week's interim order.

RE ABDUL KAYOOM MULLA NURUDIN.

Mr. Kothare applied for an extension of the interim order for two months, which was granted.

RE SADAKALI CHANDABHAI.

Mr. Kothare, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE COWASJEE JIVANJEE TAVARIA.

Mr. Manker applied for the discharge of the insolvent. The case was on the opposed list, but the creditors had withdrawn their opposition. The liabilities of the insolvent, who described himself as a dealer in silk piece-goods and a speculator in shares, amounted to Rs. 15,973, while his assests were *nil*. As the opposition had been withdrawn, the insolvent was granted his discharge.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge :—Nowrojee Hormusjee Contractor; John Mackenzie; Arthur James Fernandez; Hyme Synmel Gooie; Dayabhoy Nagindas; Nanabhai Shunkerjee Vagal; Shrikrishna Purshotumjee Chownkar; and Thomas Meade.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 5th February was 271, against 252 and 275 in the two preceeding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 15. There were 11 deaths from cholera, against 9 and 3 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 12. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 3 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 69 and 33, respectively, against 67 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·3 per mille per annum, against 32·6, the mean of the last five years.

A GREAT fire broke out in Colombo, at 2-30 a.m., on Saturday. The major portion of Hullsdor Mills, belonging to Messrs. Freudenberg and Co. (the senior partner of which firm is the German Consul), has been burnt to the ground. Enormous damage has already been done and the fire was still smouldering late in the day. The military were called out to assist the firemen and the police.

CALCUTTA IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

THE south wind, which has been streaming up from the Bay of Bengal since my last letter was penned, reminds me that our all too short Calcutta cold weather is waning. February and March, the two last and in some ways the two pleasantest months of the season, always have to me a sadness of autumn imparted by falling leaves, that all the green gorgeousness with which the peepul is decked fails to remove. In so many ways is the hot season the winter of our discontent, despite the added friendships and freedom from restraint that the heat brings to those whose lot is to remain here throughout the year, that it is not surprising the months which are at once spring and autumn partake more of the latter than of the former. Much as everybody has complained over the sudden termination of the cool weather, however, we are all rejoiced that the influx of heat has preceded and indeed been caused by an advancing wave of depression from the west which has brought the rain, so long deferred, up-country. True, a good deal of damage has been done by hail to the fields of poppy which were to be seen a few days back, from the railway carriage, as a blaze of white blossom, but the change means an appreciable amount of more fodder for millions of what would otherwise have been hungry cattle, and a little more precious water in hundreds of thousands of villages where the supply was likely to have run low, so there is room for satisfaction all the same. Even now, I understand, the wheat straw will be very short, and even if the spring harvest is not actually a scanty one, there is little hope of more than average yield. It would no doubt have been too much to expect that such a famine as the one through which the country has just passed would be followed immediately by a bumper season, it is impossible nevertheless to avoid some feeling of disappointment, when one thinks what the fulfilment, in their entirety, of the fair promises of the early autumn would have meant for the country at large. Amongst other minor benefits I may add the water-supply of Himalayan hill stations, which is a thing unimportant, perhaps, to the plains sojourner, except so far as it may mean increased or diminished enteric amongst those dear to him—a consideration, however, which raises it to first rate importance. In Simla, in particular, where the whole place depends for its water-supply upon the snow and rain that fall over a very limited catchment area, the matter is specially serious, and it is good news, therefore, to many of us that the dusty misery of the season before last, when water was for a long time too precious to be used in watering the mall, is unlikely to be repeated this year.

The event here of the week has of course been the strike of the British India officers. Sympathy has naturally tended towards the men who, it is argued with much reason, would be very unlikely to risk loss of advancement and pay earned by long years of patient service under the trying conditions of the seaman's life, without the best of causes. On the other hand, there are some disciplinarians in the Port whose disinterestedness is undoubted, yet who say that in going upon strike and deserting their vessels the men have abandoned the prerogatives of their position as officers, and cannot therefore complain if the Company elects to continue the fight. Whichever view is the right one, we are all agreed in wishing to see an end to the dispute, which is not only dislocating the business of one of the largest shipping Companies in India, but is certain to cause much suffering amongst the officers and their families. In the interests of its shareholders the Company is of course quite right in endeavouring to keep down expenses, but Sir James Mackay is far too long-headed a man of business not to know the disadvantages of pushing such a policy too far, and I shall be surprised if no compromise has been arrived at before these lines appear in type.

The lull in frontier views we have been experiencing during the past fortnight, has been the lull before the storm, and the preparations which are being pushed on upon the Peshawar border, for avenging Mamani, mean that the Zakka Khel are to be taken in hand very seriously indeed. For the moment, however, we are content to listen to the stories which still come in of the last campaign, for the Mekran fighting has not been upon a sufficiently large scale, or perhaps it has been too uniformly successful, to have attracted more than passing attention. Talking of these campaign stories, the very sensational one that has found publication in one of your contemporaries regarding Sir William Lockhart's visit to Calcutta is of course nonsense. Sir William never moved to other quarters from Government House during the period of his stay, and the home telegram, of which so much has been made, had absolutely nothing to do with the abandonment of his leave. The fact was he was himself naturally desirous of seeing the campaign through before going home, his health having improved, and the Government of India were very glad to be able to keep him. More interesting than such efforts of the imagination are the narratives that are brought to the Calcutta tea table by officers returned from the front. I have heard in this way a number of particulars which throw very curious light upon the ways of the tribesmen we have been fighting. For instance, it seems that when Sergeant Walker was a prisoner, and the Maliks had discussed the *pros* and *cons* and the majority of them had made up their minds to surrender him to Sir William Lockhart, a minority were against doing anything of the kind. There being no newspapers in Tirah in which to let off steam, however, a typical protest was entered by getting into the surrounding hills and firing into the majority. The latter replied in similar language, and the incident then terminated for the time being. It is said, also, that when fighting was going on at the front peripathetic agents were industriously, and with some success, at work collecting subscriptions from the Wahabis of Eastern Bengal for the aid of their coreligionists on the frontier. How much of the small sum that must have been raised ever found its way beyond the pockets of the collectors is of course very doubtful, but the fact that ignorant cultivators in the least martial province of the empire could be beguiled into parting with hard earned pice on such slender information is curiously significant of the situation.

I must not close this letter without some reference to the loss which Calcutta has sustained in the departure of the Venerable and the venerated the Archdeacon, Mr. Welbore McCarthy MacCarthy, who left India on retirement a few days ago. The cordial send-off that was given him at the farewell meeting in his honour only expressed the very general sentiment of regret that is felt at the departure from the scene of his life's labour of one who has always unselfishly devoted himself to heal strife and promote good feeling. He leaves a wide circle of warm personal friends behind him and will not be forgotten in retirement.

PUBLIC opinion is still active regarding the proposed Royal Residence in Ireland? Lord Ashbourne presided on Jan. 26 at a meeting of the Trinity College, Dublin Historical Society, when a debate on this subject took place. Lord Ashbourne repeated once more the obvious fact that this was no party question. They as Irishmen might differ from each other on many subjects of the day, but there was no reason why on this question they should not all unite and consider it from an independent point of view. When the Duke and Duchess of York came over to that country there was a silence of all differences, and from one end of the country to the other they were received with that genial sympathy which was marked in the Irish race to illustrious and distinguished visitors. The Prince and Princess were delighted to see the country and the people, and were enormously gratified by their visit. There was no use in disturbing this question by the introduction of extraneous matter, such as the question of the Viceroyalty. When the question was raised there would doubtless be many who would be in favour of retaining it; but it was not a question bound up with that of a Royal residence. No one wanted anyone to give up their independence or patriotism. Were there not great national advantages derivable from it? Surely, not one wanted to disparage Ireland in so far as it was a country attractive to tourists. Personally, Lord Ashbourne would be very glad to see a Royal residence occupied pretty frequently; but he admitted that it was very hard to say whether the difficulties could or would be surmounted.

RARELY is so much trouble experienced in getting jurymen together for the Madras High Court Sessions as has been the case during the past week. One case has had to be adjourned and two cases part heard to be retried owing to the illness of jurymen in the middle of the cases. This morning five jurymen were absent from the Court when the roll was called, and His Lordship, Mr. Justice Shephard, in the exercise of his powers, imposed a fine in each case of Rs. 100.

THE STRIKE OF BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO.'S OFFICERS.

THE British India steamer Pemba, Commander G. A. Shepherd, will sail, to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and passengers on board. Commander J. A. Robertson serves as a chief officer, Mr. Esmail Ahmed as second officer, and Mr. Adambhoy Fakir as third officer. She carries the mails for Karachi and the Gulf ports.

ANTICIPATED SETTLEMENT.

It is stated that the dispute between the officers and the British India S. N. Company is likely to be satisfactorily settled at Calcutta very shortly, and that the officers will rejoin their respective vessels at an early date.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—The event of the week in commercial circles is the strike among the officers of the British India Steam Navigation Company. It is always to be regretted when strikes take place, but of course there are occasions when patience ceases to be a virtue, and it has been said that even the worm will turn. The British India Company is a very powerful and prosperous concern, and has paid its shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. for some time past. Both sides have put their case forward in the public prints, though it is not exactly clear what Messrs, Mackinnon, Mackenzie's case is. The men have definite causes for discontent, and they have stated them in a memorial to the Board at Home. They ask that the agreement of the 25th of October 1889, whatever it may be, shall be adhered to, and they complain of a breach of faith on the part of the Managing Agents. They state that the officers are asked to do clerk's duty, which they object to. They ask that half their salary shall be paid at the rate of 2s. to the rupee, and that they shall have six months' leave on half pay after five years, service, with a free passage Home and out, or after three years with an assisted passage. And they also ask that no officer shall be ordered to go as master under the recognised lowest pay of that appointment, namely, Rs. 250 per month, Now, these demands are quite intelligible, and save and except that for the payment of half salary at 2s very reasonable.

I understand that the British India pay their officers half their salary at the exchange of 1s. 6d. and half of the salaries of their engineers at the exchange of 2s. It is of course this invidious distinction that has caused the grievance, It is no doubt a matter entirely between the British India Company and their men whether they will concede this demand of 2s., which is equivalent to an increase of one-sixth to the pay of the officers, and this really, as it seems to me, is the crux of the situation.

It well be remembered that a strike occurred last year at Rangoon consequent upon Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., desiring to put a chief officer in command of a steamer without any advance to his pay. This strike was promptly put an end to by the Managing Agents conceding the demand, and either before or after this time the officers formed themselves into a Guild with a Secretary. They then addressed a memorial to the Home Board detaining their grievances, as I have set forth above, but before it reached England Sir James Mackay had set out to investigate the matter on the spot. I cannot altogether congratulate Sir James upon the way in which he has carried out these negotiations, and I utterly fail to see the evidence of that conciliatory spirit upon which some of the papers dwell. When Sir James arrived in India Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., addressed a letter on the 31st of January to their officers informing them of the fact and stating that he would be glad to receive a small deputation on the 10th of February. To this they received a reply that the Guild and its Secretary must be recognised, and the Secretary asked to call a meeting to form the deputation before any further measures could be discussed. Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., very justifiably declined to recognise the Guild and its Secretary, and eventually a deputation was arranged for, which excluded the Guild. Sir James met that deputation on Friday, the 4th instant, and appears to have cajoled the members into agreeing to dissolve the Guild, provided the officers at the outports consented, and a telegram was sent to Rangoon and Bombay stating :—"Sir James Mackay makes it a condition that the Guild must be dissolved before he can take up the grievances. We are agreeable to do this if Bombay and Rangoon agree." The officers at Bombay and Rangoon apparently did not see their way to trust themselves to the tender mercies of Sir James Mackay, and as the result a strike took place.

Viewing the matter dispassionately I think that Sir James Mackay had no right to make such a demand. He was not bound in any way to recognise the Guild, but between this and insisting on its being dissolved as the condition precedent to discussing the grievances of the men, there is a very wide difference. If Sir James Mackay, was actuated by an honest and *bona fide* desire to redress the grievances of the men he should have told them what he was prepared to do, and he might then have suggested that if he was willing to meet them to extent they should at all events be willing to meet him to the extent that there should be no Guild of officers of the company managed by other than the company's employes. This would have been an exceedingly reasonable and proper decision; and if the men had struck then, the sympathies of all right-thinking people would have been with Sir James Mackay, because I can quite see how undesirable it would be that there should be a Guild of officers of the British India Company with a paid Secretary solely dependent on the pay for his living, and therefore with evey inducement to stir up subjects of difference between the officers and their employers. That the men have grievances, I think, is generally admitted, and all the grievances, as set forth in the public prints, except the question of payment in sterling at par; are grievances that ought to be redressed. Sir James Mackay would apparently like to have a giant's strength and, when he had got it, to use like a giant.

The matter is one of some public moment, because the laying up of these steamers means a serious curtailment of India's coasting trade.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

EXTRA DAY.

THERE is always an extra day open, principally for rowing races, and the arrangement is generally productive of some exciting contests, and the enthusiasm of the seamen from the men-o'-war in harbour is contagious and spreads to the spectators. Yesterday's races were no exception, and the ladies and members who came aboard the Committee vessel enjoyed an entertaining afternoon's sport, and the interest was scarcely allowed to flag. Unfortunately the only sailing race—for boats of the Pomflet class—was not finished owing to an accident which happened to one of the competitors while rounding the first mark. The Black Diamond turned over, and as all the others went to her assistance, the race was abandoned, and will be sailed at the first convenient opportunity. The order of the programme was not strictly adhered to, as it was found impossible to get some of the competing boats together at the scheduled times. The greatest interest centred round the races for the boats from H. M. ships in harbour, and an exciting race—for four to six-oared boats—was won in good time by the Assaye's whaler. The third race, although timed to start at 5-15, was the last to be got away and was won by the Assaye's cutter, lengths away from the second arrival—the Plassy's boat. Mr. Richardson, to whom the afternoon's contests are more or less due, acted as starter and judge. The following are the particulars :—

SAILING RACE.—Boats of the Pomflet Class on the R. B. Y. C. list. Entrance Rs. 3. 1st prize, Rs. 25; 2nd prize, Rs. 10. Four boats to start or no second prize. To start at 4-0 p.m.

Course No. 13, viz., from Committee Vessel round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Markboat with "R" flag at South Troopship Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel. (Twice round.) Length of course, 3·8 miles. The entries were :—

Boat's Name.	Entered by
Jangli Billi	Mr E Comber
Rose Bud	Mr C E Palmer
Astra	Surgn Lieut-Col H W Boyd
Black Diamond	Comdr G S Hewett
Elsie	Mr L Worgan

All five entries crossed the line to a good and even start and stood away up to the Middle Ground Buoy in a bunch. Almost immediately after rounding the Buoy, Black Diamond turned over, and all the others stood in to assist, the race being abandoned in consequence.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—"Torpedo Boat's Punts." Two men and no rudders allowed. Native crews. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 5; 2nd prize, Rs. 2. Four boats to start or no second prize.

Course—From Flagstaff Shoal Buoy to finish between Committee Vessel and Yacht Club Flagstaff.

Boats' Number.	Entered by	
No. 100	Lieut L H Richardson	1
No. 102	do	2
No. 103	do	0
No. 104	do	0
No. 105	do	0
No. 106	do	0

Seven entries were handed in, but No. 101 did not get up to the starting place. Mr. Daniels got them all away to a good start; and No. 100 took the lead throughout and won from No. 102.

2ND RACE.—Four to six oared Man-o'-War and bona-fide ships' boats. European crews. Entrance

Rs 5. 1st prize, Rs. 40; 2nd prize, Rs. 10. pour boats to start or no second prize.

Course—From Committee Vessel round Markboat in the direction of Tucker Beacon, leaving it to Port and back to finish between Committee Vessel and Yacht Club Flagstaff. Distance about 1·25 miles.

Boat's name.	Entered by	
H M S Assaye's Whaler No 1	Lt L H Richardson	1
H M S Plassy's Galley	Lt & Comdr A B Prance, R N	2
H M S Abyssinia's Whaler	Lt L H Richardson	0
H M S Plassy's Whaler	Lt & Comdr A B Prance, R N	0

Five boats entered, but only four came up to the line—the Assaye's Cutter No. 2 not starting. A capital race was made up to the Markboat and a game finish between the Assaye's Waler No. 1 and the Plassy's Galley, ended in the former just getting her nose home less than a quarter of a length in front of the Galley. Abyssinia's Whaler a good third. Plassy's Whaler nowhere.

3rd Race.—Eight oared and over Man-o'-War and *bona-fide* ships' boats, European crews. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 15. Four boats to start or no second prize.

Course—From Committee Vessel round Markboat in the direction of North Karanja Buoy, round Flagstaff Shoal Buoy, leaving both marks to Port, and finishing between Committee Vessel and Yacht Club Flagstaff. Distance about 3 miles.

Boats's name	Entered by	
H M S Assaye's Cutter	Lt L H Richardson,	1
H M S Plassy's Cutter	Lt & Comdr A B Prance	0
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Lt L H Richardson,	0

The Plassy's boat got a slight advantage at the start, but all three got well under weigh, and until the Flagstaff Shoal Buoy was passed and rounded it was anybody's race. The Plassy's Cutter rounded first, but could not stay, and the Assaye's craft walked away and won by lengths.

4th Race.—"Torpedo Boat's Punts." Two men and no rudders allowed. European crews. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 10 and 2nd prize, Rs. 4. Four boats to start or no second price. To start at 5-45 p.m.

Course.—From Flagstaff Shoal Buoy to finish between Committee Vessel and Yacht Club Flagstaff.

Boat's Number.	Entered by	
102	Lieut L H Richardson	1
100	do	2
106	do	0
101	do	0
103	do	0
104	do	0
105	do	0

Mr. Richardson officiated as starter, and towed al, his entries up to the starting buoy. All got away well 102 coming away with a good lead, which it maintained and eventually passed first. A good second.

5th Race—Yachts' Dinghies, 12 feet and under belonging to Yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list, to be pulled by the Yachts' regular sailing crews. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 10; 2nd prize, Rs. 5. Four boats to start or no second prize.

Course—From Flagstaff Shoal Buoy to finish between Committee Vessel and Yacht Club Flagstaff.

Boat's name	Entered by	
Pixie's Dingby	Messrs E R Smetham and G E Howse	1
Turquoise's	Mr E S Luard	2
Coralie's	Mr C H Byrne	3
Jangli Billi	Mr E Comber	0
Rose Bud	Mr C E Palmer	0
Melody's Dinghy	Mr J B K Macbeth	0
Kismet's	Mr W P Symonds	0
Mannikin's	Officers, R A	0
Nanta's	Mr C T R Scovell	0
Astra's	Surg-Lt-Col H W Boyd	0
Isca's Dinghy	J P Chrystal	0

All eleven dinghies were towed up to starting point, and were got away to a good start. A plucky pull gave the first place to the Pixie's Dinghy; a good second, and the Coralie's "little 'un" in third place.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 17th FEBRUARY.

Class A, H'cap Race. Start at 2-30 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Nanta	Mr C T R Scovell
Chita	Mr [illegible]omber
Red Rose	Mr C E Palmer
[illegible]oat	Commdr T G R Finny
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard
Kismet	Mr W P Symonds
Stella	Surg-Lt-Col H W Boyd
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Manikin	Officers R A
Princess	Mr F A Little
Isca	Mr J P Chrystal

Course No. 11 (reversed).—From Committee Vessel round the two Red Channel Buoys, W. N W. and N. of Butcher's Island respectively, round B. W. H. S. Buoy (N. N. E. of Elephanta Island), round Barnacle Beacon and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to port Length of course 15·8 miles.

Class B. H'cap Race. Start at 2-45 p. m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Teal	W. Murray
Pixie	Messrs. E. R. Smetham and G. E. Howse
Tomtit	R. Hopkins
Cygnet	E. C. Richards,
Coralie	C. H. Byrne
Eileen	C. A. R. Crom melin
Midget	Officers, R. A.
May	Bombr. W. Chandler
Lorna	M. P. Baird,

Course No. 10.—From Committee Vessel round Turker Beacon, leaving it to port, round the 2 Red Channel Buoys, W. N. W. and N. of Butcher Island, respectively, leaving both to starboard, round Markboat with "R" flag on Moorings Buoy, N. E. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round Butcher Beacon leaving it to starboard, and thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 12·54 miles.

Ship's Boats' Race. in Service Rig. Start 3-0 p. m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
H M S Plassy's Cutter	Lt and Cmdr A B Prance, R N
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Mr Geo W Silvester
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monk
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	G B Hazell, R N
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Lieut L H Richardson
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Lieut L H Richardson
H M S Magdala's Galley	Lieut L H Richardson

Course No. 9.—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 9·6 miles.

TACTICAL RIFLE MEETING.

Some years ago the Bombay Light Horse and the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association introduced a new departure in connection with their annual rifle meeting in respect to certain special matches, the object of which was to encourage good team shooting and fire discipline. These matches were thrown open to all the Volunteer Corps in Bombay, and some of their teams also took part. This year a combined Tactical Meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Light Horse, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the G. I. P. Ry., and the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunters, and an Executive Committee, consisting of representatives from each Corps, has drawn up a very good programme of matches to be held on the Santa Cruz Rifle Ranges on Monday, the 7th March next.

Each Corps has subscribed Rs. 100 to the general fund and the committee have been able to increase the amount of prizes over previous years. But the idea is to discourage "pot hunting," and accordingly the prizes are not for individuals but for teams of six drawn from one Company, shooting under service conditions. The entrance fees are very small, and it is hoped there will be a large number of teams entering. We give from the prospectus (which can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Lieutenant A. C. Owen, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers) the subjoined abridged particulars:—

Match I.—Volley Firing Competition. Open to teams of six, not above the rank of corporal, from any one troop or company. Entrance fee—Rs. 3 per team, Target—6 feet by 4 feet, painted with figures, Distance—500 yards, No. of Volleys—Five, Position—Any Military.

Match II.—Running Practice. Open to teams of six, not above the rank of corporal, from any one company or troop. Entrance fee—Rs. 3 per Team, Target—6 feet by 4 feet, painted with figures, Distance—Between 500 and 200 yards, No. of rounds—seven, Position—Any Military, Time allowed—Four minutes.

Match III.—Cyclists-Independent Firing.—Open to teams of three all ranks, from any company or troop. Entrance fee—Re. 1-8 per team, Position—Any Military, Time allowed—Five minutes, Distance—500 to 200 yards, No. of rounds—seven, Targets—2nd class ordinary, Hits—As in individual firing.

Match IV.—Field firing.—Open to teams of six, not above the rank of corporal, from any one company or troop. Entrance fee—Rs. 3 per team, Target—Two rows of Heads and Shoulders, six in a row, Distances—Unknown, Position—Kneeling. Time—Four minutes.

Match V.—Volley Firing Competition.—Open to Company teams from the Native Regiments in Bombay. Entrance fee—Nil. 1st prize Rs. 35, 2nd prize Rs. 21, 3rd prize Rs. 14.

Match VI.—Pool at all available ranges. Fee two annas per shot, 50 per cent. of value of pool shots fired each day to be divided equally between the Bulls-eyes.

Match VII.—Revolver Match.—Open to Officers and N. C. Officers. Conditions, Entrance fee.—Re. 1. Time.—Two minutes for each six rounds. Service Revolvers. Six shots right hand, single practice. Six shots left hand, single practice. Match Targets Distance 25 yards. 1st prize Rs. 30, 2nd prize Rs. 20, 3rd prize Rs. 10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Colonel Nutt has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Tirah Field Force.

General Stedman has returned from leave and resumed command of the Burma district.

No further news of interest has been received from Colonel Mayne, and it is therefore presumed that matters are rapidly settling down in southern Baluchistan.

Sir Power Palmer is not likely to resume command of the Punjab Frontier Force, as his services will probably be required in connection with the Tirah Expeditionary Force up to March 31st, when he has to vacate his substantive post. General Corrie Bird will therefore continue to officiate as Commandant of the P. F. F., and will be confirmed in this appointment on April 1st. This will leave General Jennings undisturbed at Lucknow.

The campaign on the North-West Frontier, remarks a contemporary, has served to show that many of the seven-pounder muzzle-loading guns with the Native mountain batteries are completely worn out. At least one has burst while in action, and others have been condemned as unserviceable. It would be advisable to have every gun tested by export armourers; and this, we understand, is to be done. The seven pounders have been in use for many years, and it is not to be expected that they can last for an indefinite number of years.

Referring to the Madras Polo Tournament, the *Asian* writes:—It is to be hoped that this will be the precursor of many more such tournaments. Of late polo in Madras has been in a bad way, the lowest ebb being reached last year when a tournament was held by local players dividing themselves off into three teams and trying conclusions with each other. It has not always been thus. During Lord Wenlock's *regime* the Government House team, composed of such players as Major Lawley, Captain Baring, Lord Douglas Compton and Captain Lascelles, were about as hot a lot to tackle as could be found anywhere in India. Mounted on the classiest ponies then to be found in the South they "ran rings" round most of the teams which they met and had matters all their own way.

Baluch Khan Naushirwani, who has just met his death in action near Turbat, writes the "Pioneer," is a cousin of the celebrated Azad Khan of Kharan. In September 1884, being then somewhere between 90 and 100 years of age, Azad Khan rode in from Kharan to Nushki, and had an interview with Mr. Barnes, now Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan. He died the next year, and left to Baluch Khan as a legacy the honour of succeeding him as the foremost freebooter of the Perso-Baluch border. Baluch Khan was in Quetta in June 1897—a fine-looking man of broad build but medium stature, just as Azad Khan was, and, as his dyed beard suggested, already past the prime of life. He had friends in Quetta then who took a pride in introducing him as the prince of raiders of his day. Unfortunately for him the feeling of unrest which was then stirring the breast of many a Baluch chieftain, and in August and September had to be put down in and around Quetta with a hard hand, incited him to forsake the safer game of harrying the Persian border for that of fomenting and heading rebellion against the Government of India. He has paid the penalty with his life, courting death, when he saw only defeat before him, like a brave man. When Baluch Khan meets the shade of Azad Khan in the happy hunting-grounds, he can look him in the face. Both were brave men. There is another shade that both may have met—that of the man who made Baluchistan and lies near Lus Beyla. To him Baluch Khan's greeting may well have been: "Had you but lived I had not yet been here." The days of superstition are gone by. It is no longer *a la mode* to consult an oracle or invoke a spirit. Were it not so, we would suggest that a deputation, be it of Baluch chiefs or of Political Officers, or both, should make a pilgrimage to that tomb near Lus Beyla and petition for the *afflatus* of the spirit that lies there. A breath of it, many believe, would allay the unrest in Baluchistan. Let us remember, however, that that spirit does live in the present Chief Commissioner, for years the pupil of the master-mind, and that he, if anyone, can show the Baluch Chief that the Sandeman tradition is not forgotten.

Major Fairbrother succeeds to the command of the 13th Rengal Infantry, vice Major Bingham vacated. Captain H. E. Stanton, R. A., on appointment to the District Staff, Punjab Command, is posted to Rawalpindi as officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

The requisition which has been presented to the Sheriff of Calcutta to convene a town's meeting to consider the Sedition Bill, is signed by native citizens only. It is understood that the British Indian Association have taken no part in this movement for a public meeting.

The durbar held by Sir Antony MacDonnell at Allahabad on Monday passed off very successfully. Including those from the Meerut Division, to whom sanads and certificates were presented, some three hundred and seventy durbaris were present. Mr. T. A. Stoker, Chief Secretary, presented those who had to receive decorations or certificates: Mr. D. T. Roberts, Commissioner of the Benares Division, the Durbaris from that division; Mr. F. H. Petre, Commissioner of Allahabad, those from Allahabad. The native officers of the 14th Bengal Lancers were presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Bairnsfather: those of the 3rd Bengal Infantry by Colonel G. B. Austin, and the retired officers by Major H. R. W. Lumsden.

Sir William Lockhart is now so disposing of his troops as to facilitate a forward movement towards the end of the month if the Afridis have not submitted in the interval. Brigadier-General Hamilton's brigade has moved from Bara to a short distance beyond Barkai: thus giving the 2nd division a more advanced base in the lower Bara Valley. It is again reported that the tribesmen are much impressed by the signs of renewed activity, but there is nothing very tangible yet to seize upon in proof of their desire to arrange matters.

Shooting was resumed at Meerut on Monday in excellent weather, the Commander-in-Chief's Cup being fired for. The highest score was made by the 2nd Battalion Bombay and Baroda Railway Volunteers, which was 552, being an average of 92 per man at 200, 500 and 600 yards, standing at 200. This is probably a record score. The Connaught Rangers made 527, a very good score. In the Begum of Bhopal Match, 10 shots, 500 yards, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Hume made the highest possible score of 50. In the Native Army Competition for the Commander-in-Chief's Cup, the 29th Punjab Infantry were first with a score of 518, and the Magdala Gold Medal, given for the highest individual score, was won by Duffadar Buta Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers, with a score of 95.

We much regret to hear that the condition of Mr. E H. C. Walsh's health is such that he has been compelled to take leave on medical certificate from the 19th instant. He will be succeeded temporarily as Magistrate and Collector at Alipur by Mr. Marriott, but the permanent appointment will fall to Mr. C. G. H. Allen, now on settlement duty in Chittagong.

Mr. A. P. Gwynn, one of the last batch of Indian Civilians, died on Monday at Rangoon from pneumonia after a few days' illness. Mr. Gwynn was a well known bat at Home before entering the Service, and since his arrival in Rangoon he had made some fine scores.

Dr. H. U. Weitbrecht, the Chief of the Committee of Revision, sends a contemporary the following interesting note regarding the work of revision of the Urdu New Testament:—"The language of the revision is Urdu. The New Testament was first translated into Urdu by the well-known Chaplain Missionary Henry Martyn in the early years of this century. Owing to the modification of the language and the progress of Christianity the Urdu New Testament has undergone repeated revisions. The present revision has been going on since the beginning of 1893. It is based upon the Greek text of the English revision, and the standard of idiom is that of Delhi. In addition to the missionaries to whom you refer two Christian natives of Delhi, one a clergyman (Rev. Tara Chand, now at Ajmere,) and the other a layman (Mr. Chandu Lal, now of Lahore,) are engaged in the work, together with three non-Christian scholars. Besides these as referees for specially difficult points we have been fortunate in securing the honorary assistance of three leading Urdu scholars and authors of Delhi. It is proposed to print the new version in the Roman character in London, and in the Persian character in Lahore.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Owing to pressure on our space we were unable to give in Tuesday's issue the remarks made in the course of the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna's speech on the financial aspects of the Bill. The honourable member said: The financial provisions of the Bill call for clos scrutiny and attention. I have consulted several financial experts as well as experienced lawyers in regard to their clear meaning, and I am constrained to remark that they agree with me in thinking that the clauses are framed in a somewhat complicated and ambiguous manner and require to be made more lucid and intelligible. Section 63 makes rather a large order on the Municipality which is further emphasized by Sections 70 and 71. In the letter of the Government to the Corporation your Excellency was pleased to vouchsafe an assurance that the Bill would contain provision "for restriction of the special rate to be imposed to a maximum of 2 per cent. in any one year." The Bill under consideration does not contain any such provision, but, on the contrary, opens out an undefined vista of liability on the Corporation, and enforces it by what I may venture to call the "Bludgeon Clauses." As Section 63 stands it entails not only a heavy liability on the Corporation but threatens very seriously to cripple and disorganize the finances of the Muncipality already shattered as they are by the heavy demand made by the plague since last year and-a-half. In the face of the assurance given to the Corporation that only 2 per cent. of the total rateable value of buildings and lands in the city would be the annual liability of the Corporation the Section introduces a new burden in the shape of the Halalkhore tax as an additional contribution, and the whole of the general and Halalkhore taxes on the properties that will come into existence under the new scheme, as well as on the properties which will be situated within 80 feet of the new streets that will be made by the Trust minus the cost of collection, conservancy, &c. It would be well to define exctly the liabilities of the Corporation whatever they may be, whether 2, 3, or 4 and even 10 per cent., instead of leaving them vague and ambiguous, because it will be very difficult both for the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to frame the annual budgets, and to meet the demands of the Trust which will be ever increasing under the vague and ambiguous clauses of this section. I would venture to suggest that the contribution of the Corporation should be fixed at two per cent. only, recovering the excess of expenditure by distributing it over the areas improved upon, analogous to what I understand is provided in the English Housing Act. It will also be advisale to make it clear whether the taxation will be included within the 12 per cent. limit fixed by the Municipal Act or whether it will be exclusive of it. Section 63 (2) requires that the first instalment of the contribution of the Corporation shall be paid on the 1st April, 1900. This is both hard and unfair, because the official year commences with that month, and it will not be possible for the Municipality to make the payment without serious inconvenience and loss as the collection of taxes commence in that month. The Municipality, as is well known, has no reserve balance because all its surplus cash balances have been swept away by the Plague operation, and there is no likelihood of reserve revenue accumulating for years to come. How is the money to be obtained by the Municipality and how is it to meet this heavy demand? The current revenue cannot supply these demands. In April the Municipality to ensure its own stability must meet a charge of 4½ lakhs of rupees for interest charges for its loans. April is the month in, which collections for general tax commence, while in March in the ordinary course of things, that being the last month of the official year, payments exceed receipts. I give figures for five years ending with 31st March, 1897, which will bear me out in my contention—

	Receipts.	Payments.
March, 1893	4,47,700	5,91,000
April, 1893	5,84,000	5,92,000
March, 1894	3,69,000	4,35,000
April, 1894	5,59,000	6,14,000
March, 1895	5,26,000	6,36,000
April, 1895	6,21,000	7,84,900
March, 1896	5,03,000	6,35,000
April, 1896	6,30,000	6,27,000
March, 1897	4,75,000	5,91,000
April, 1897	6,35,000	7,04,000

These payments moreover do not sufficiently accentuate the liabilities of the Municipality in the month of April in each year. In them are included the interest charges actually paid, but if the Municipality is to be financed on a sound basis then it must be in a position to meet at a moment's notice the full extent of its liabilities on account of interest charges, and, therefore, the full amount of interest payable, not that actually paid, should, for the purposes of comparison, be taken into consideration. Such a calculation would only bring into better prominence the impossibility of paying to the new trust so large a sum as five lakhs of rupees on the 1st of April in each year. The question is whether the Municipality is to meet first its own liability or those of the New Trust. The provisions with regard to the payment of the second instalment on the 1st of October each year involve increasing liability on the Corporation year by year, which at the same time will year by year lose an ever-increasing proportion of revenue from the area taken up by the New Trust. The Halalkhore Tax is to be placed to credit in accounts required to be made up to the amount of second instalment in addition to the general tax. This is sure to increase the liability of the Municipality, because the Corporation only agreed to pay two per cent. of the rateable value of the lands and buildings. As more and more lands get vested in the New Trust the credit will be swelled year by year, so also the appropriation by the New Trust of the revenues from the general and Halalkhore taxes accruing from the best frontage lands and buildings will increase in volume year by year, whereas the rebate allowed to the Corporation of the amount of revenue which that body was receiving before the properties and lands would be taken away would stand as it is. No allowance is made for the rise in the value of the properties, which would, in ordinary course of things, take place year after year, and thus though the Corporation will have to pay a second instalment on the basis of an ever-increasing assessment the rebate allowed on properties assessed before the new trust takes them over will remain a stationary figure. I am constrained to remark, my Lord, that the Corporation is expected to give assistance to the New Trust, and in consideration of this assistance it is to be rewarded with a reduction of its own revenue and to be mulcted more heavily year by year in order to secure the improvment of a large portion of the Government lands which eventually revert to Government. To turn the debit side of the account It would be advisable to define the words "reasonable allowance" which occur in three subsections, because it would be very difficult to arrive at a clear meaning of the words and lead to great many difficulties. I am of opinion that the allowance should be determined by the actual cost of the extra staff specially employed at the ratio which the receipts of the Board bear to the receipts of the Municipality in regard to the staff engaged in the work of these bodies, for it will be difficult to keep an exact record of the establishment for all new streets and contiguous one as also the correct record of water cosumed for the new streets as distinguished from the old. It is only on the system of averages and actual working experience that the basis on which the charge is to be made can be determined. I lay stress on this because the clause provides that Government, who have a large interest in the scheme are to be the sole and final arbitrators in matters of dispute between the Municipality and the New Trust. I would beg to suggest here that the instalments should be made either monthly, as in the case of the police charges, or quarterly. This arrangement will, I submit, be satisfactory both to the New Board and the Municipality, and will cause no loss of interest to the latter body.

After pointing out that whereas the liability of the Municipality will be unlimited and those of the Government as defined by Section 64 are very small, the Hon. member said: Clause 2 B (*b*) provides that whatever surplus remains shall be equally divided between the Government and the Corporation. This arrangement will be obviously unfair Sections 70 to 72 are Bludgeon Clauses, and it is needless for me to say that they are likely to operate very harshly. They are no doubt intended to serve as a guarantee to investors, the Government being unable to give direct security to make the Municipality liable. This is also unfair, especially as the Corporation has no controlling voice at all over the expenditure of the Board. The New Trust may go on spending. There are no legal restrictions placed on it, and if it runs into insolvency the Municipality must pay the debts under penalty of attachment of its revenue, and to make up for the deficit the Corporation has to levy a special tax over and above the 2 per cent. Surely some safeguards and limitations should be placed on the spending powers of the Trust. There ought to be a sense of responsibility on the Trust that would prevent it from incurring liabilities in excess of its income. This would, to a certain extent, mitigate the harshness of the Bludgeon Clauses. In any case I submit that the Corporation will be given an opportunity to see that the expenditure is just and to protest in case it is otherwise.

Of all servants that I have known in my like (writes Mrs. C. W. Earle in the February "Cornhill"), the ones I have admired and respected most are the children's nurses. The love and devotion they give to children not their own is touching to a degree that is almost extraordinary. The highest life which George Eliot could imagine for "Romola" at the end of herl ife of disappointment and failure was to attend and minister to the children of others. These nurses will often refuse to leave children even when it is for their interest to do so, knowing all the same, quite well, the time will come when the children will leave them, as completely as an animal leaves its mother when it no longer wants her. I asked a nurse of this type once, when she was getting old, why she had never married. "Oh, m'um," she said, "can't you guess? I had passed my life in the nursery amongst ladies and gentlemen; my own class who wished to marry me were distateful to me, and I was too proud for anything else."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL AND HIS CALLING.

The *Rast Goftar* has a eulogistic notice of Mr. Marshall, the energetic secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Our contemporary says: While discussing the resolution of the Chamber in respect of the plague, we cannot but congratulate, that body on the good work done during the year. The report, as it was presented to the Chamber, is as good as a standard history of the trade and commerce of the city during the period. Mr. John Marshall, the secretary who framed the report, has, for aught we know, mistaken his calling. Sir William Hunter's series of Indian Rulers are not half as well and cleverly written as Mr. Marshall's reports, whose dry-as-dust details are invested with the sustained interest of a tale or a romance which must needs be read to its bitter end. Mr. Marshall might have, with his acknowledged scholarship, distinguished himself as a journalist or a historian. But what is a loss to journalism or literature is a distinct gain to the commercial interests of the city.

THE ANTI-HAFFKINITES.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* throws a gauntlet to those whom it called the anti-Haffkinites: But it is always the part of wisdom to test it from the point of view of the objectionists. Now, who are the objectionists in the case? So far as our knowledge goes, they are none other than the Surgeon-General of the Presidency and certain members of the Plague Committee who share his views. But what are their objections? They are not known. It is only alleged that the inoculation by Professor Haffkine's serum leaves some after effects which are prejudicial to the health of the inoculated. The learned professor on his part has been candour itself. He has openly told the world of Bombay what his practice of inoculation has been able to do. Is it impossible to get the Surgeon-General and the Plague Committee to ventilate their views with equal candour? Here is no question of professional rivalry. No. We stoutly deny it. It is purely a question of science. It is a question of arriving at the very truth of the entire question. Let the objectionists state their objections and prove their case. The public will be their tribunal and we can rely on its luminous common sense to judge of the matter fairly. But it will not do for the Surgeon-General and others to remain behind the official purdah and throw, after the manner of the street Arabs, their little pellets at the Professor either directly or indirectly.

THE CORPORATION AND THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The *Indian Spectator* is afraid the Corporation will not be able to finish the consideration of the City Improvement Bill for months if it proceeds in the way in which it proceeded on Thursday. Our contemporary adds: "Even if the President's suggestion that each member should next Thursday come prepared and with the amendments he intends to propose written down on paper, there would be, we believe, a very large number of propositions and amendments to consider, and if each be allowed a speech in support, the discusion would probably be unending, and, at the end, it would not be productive of any thing well-thought-of and systematic. There is, happily or unhappily, no closure to limit discussion in our Corporation. We sympathize with the desire of each member to have his say, but yet, this would be possible without the whole Bill being gone through, section by section, in the whole House. A small Committee may yet be appointed with advantage to draw up amendments to the Bill. Let each member have first his say in short, and let the Committee then formulate amendments which will embody the view of the majority. Votes may be taken then on the report of the Committee, so that the House shall have a double guarantee of the Committee having fairly represented the general sense of the Corporation." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* condemns the Bill *a outrance*, and says: "Thus, to say the least, the Bill in our opinion is a bad Bill from top to bottom, from the constitutional chapter down to the general. Everything is by Government and for Government. Nothing by the people for the people. To say that the Bill will ultimately benefit the people is a huge imposture and nothing more. Time will show how far our surmise turns out to be correct. Under the circumstances, we think the Corporation is simply beating about the bush and waisting both its time and energy in discussing so ill-concieved and so one-sided a piece of legislation. It is simply breaking its head against a stone wall. And so will it be in the Legislative Council also. We make bold to say that there is not a single member there, we mean a single non-official, save the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, who at all understands the true aim and object of the Bill. They may honestly try to comprehend its provisions, specially the financial ones, but we apprehend, their attempt will be a failure."

PLAGUE EXPECTED AT ANY TIME.

The *Rast Goftar* thinks that plague might break out in Bombay at any time, and cites the late Surgeon-General Sir William Moore as its authority. Our contemporary states: That the appalling visitation which has afflicted our city for a whole year and more, is but a natural occurrence from the point of view of its insanitary surroundings, and that it is not the unexpected that has happened will be borne out from the following remarks of no less an authority on Hygiene than the late Surgeon-General Sir William Moore, who wrote so far back as the year 1889 as follows:—"During recent years plague has been confined to Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor, but latterly it had extended in a European direction. As the disease prevails periodically on the shores of the Eurates, and as communication with India is frequent and rapid, it is fortunate that plague has not yet been added to the list of ever present Indian diseases; which however might occur at any time. In fact, an epidimic, which if not true plague, was certainly very similar to plague, has several times prevailed in Western India."

THE RECENT JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Commenting on the result of the recent election of Municipal Councillors by the Justices of the Peace, the *Rast Goftar* writes: The Justices of the Peace who have the right to elect sixteen representatives on the Municipal Corporation, have returned the best men out of the twenty-five candidates who aspired for the honour. Their selection, however, would have been of an unexceptionable character if they had included among their representatives the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, who have already served the Corporation at different times with credit to themselves and usefulness to the city. We understand that the Hindu candidates complain that they were thrown out of the competition because many of the Parsees, who promised them their support, did not vote for them. The Hindu candidates, we apprehend, are labouring under some misapprehension just as much as the Persees who in their turn bring a similar accusation against the Hindoos. We are of opinion that both are wrong in their conclusion.

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Referring to the appointment of Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram as a member of the Legislative Council, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes: The Native Mercantile Community is to be congratulated on the nomination of Mr. Vijbhucundas Atmaram to be an additional member of the Legislative Council. The selection is a happy one and the Bombay Government deserves thanks for it. The honourable member enters the Council at a critical time when such a retrogressive Bill, as the Police Amendment Bill, is about to be hammered on the legislative anvil; and when another piece of legislation of the far-reaching character of the City Improvement Bill is about to be ushered in the light of day and subjected to the criticism of enlightened public opinion outside. It is to be hoped that Mr. Vijbhucundas will acquit himself creditably in reference to both the Bills—especially the last." The *Gujrati* observes: "We congratulate Mr. Vrijbhukhandas Atmaram on his elevation to the Legislative Council. He is one of the most respected and conspicuous members of the native community. The well-known firm, in which he is senior partner, has by its enterprise contributed not a little to the development of the mill and cotton industry in Gujarat and Kathiawar. He is a member of the managing committee of many local charitable institutions and is a director of several joint stock companies. He is also a member of the local Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Presidency Association, and has often taken an active part in many public or philanthropic movements. His extensive mercantile experience, shrewd intelligence, and discriminating caution ought to make him a useful member of Council."

PLAGUE OPERATIONS AND THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

The *Indian Spectator* thinks it would be failing in the discharge of a public duty if it were to shrink from bringing to the notice of Government the great uneasiness, almost bordering upon a despondency which forebodes no good, which has spread in every native community of Bombay as regards the plague operations as they have developed of late. The writer proceeds: In almost every measure there would seem to be such a half-and-half system as combines the minimum of advantage with the maximum of friction, that it would be impossible for any sober on-looker to view with equanimity the existing state of things. The plague is, no doubt, increasing by leaps and bounds, and Nature seems to be doing all it can by storms and untimely rains and by pinching winds blowing in cloudy and misty weather to intensify the conditions which make more human beings subjects to the pitiless malady that is decimating the population of Bombay. Any measures that could not reasonably by expected to stem in this rising tide of the epidemic would therefore be welcome from the highest standpoint of public morality. But we naturally expect the measures to show consistency and reason, and also reasonableness and consideration for the feelings and conveniences—even the prejudices of the people. That this is not the case at present in Bombay would seem to be the impression of almost everybody in the city. We have referred in previous issues to the absence of those general cleansing and disinfection operations over large areas in sorely as well as partially affected quarters of the town which were a confidence-inspiring feature of the Plague Committee's regime under General Gatacre. To devote most attention only to hunting for plague cases and their segregation and know no alternative between disinfecting a room or two and evacuating whole tenements cannot be considered a very scientific method, we should think, of combating the plague.

MR. GILBERT AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The *Rast Goftar* finds fault with the strong language used by Mr. Gilbert at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and remarks: "The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their annual meeting on Wednesday, dealt exhaustively with the question of the recrudescence of the plague in Bombay. We have no reason whatever to cavil at the sensible proposal made by Mr. Gilbert, and carried unanimously by the Chamber. The Government should lose no time in encouraging and offering every facility to the people to resort to inoculation, which, in the opinion of Mr. Haffkine, the great scientist, is considered to be an efficient and generally speaking, an unfailing remedy, but we must strongly protest against Mr. Gilbert's remarks in support of the resolution. Mr. Gilbert, we submit transgressed all bounds of moderation when he attacked the Government in language which was, in the first place, unbefitting the dignity of a body like the Chamber, and which was again unnecessarily strong to accomplish the object which the Chamber had in view." The *Indian Spectator* observes: "We must confess, the overvigorous and pronounced speech of Mr. Gilbert and the resolution of the Chamber embodying a thorough confidence in inoculation with Dr. Haffkine's serum and a condemnation—out and out—of all other measures, as having been demonstrated to be of no use, both came upon us as great surprises indeed. With the merits of the question the public is well-acquainted, but surely no one will accept the Chamber as an authority on the question of the efficacy of particular plague-stamping measures, which only medical experts can have the right to consider and pronounce a decided verdict upon. We by no means speak against the proposal to encourage inoculation and give facilities for the same. But we think it would be positively childish to keep all faith in inoculation and discredit such measures as camping out and segregation, which have undoubtedly more of tested science in them than even the encouraging figures of Damaun and other places as to the results of Dr. Haffkine's serum."

THE GERMAN PRINCE IN CEYLON.

The elephant hunt, which took place on Thursday in Patipolla jungle, though greatly enjoyed, proved unsuccessful as far as bagging was concerned. Breakfast was served in jungle, to which the hunters did full justice. After breakfast another attempt was made to follow the trail. The Prince got within 30 yards of a large male elephant, but the brute broke away before His Imperial Highness could take proper aim. The party returned to Nuwara Eliva about five p.m. The Prince enjoyed the sport and exciting tramp through the jungle immensely and appears to have won all hearts by his affable and unassuming manners. Mr. Fisher, Capt. R. Ward Jackson and Mr. A. M. Walker are organising another elephant hunt for the Royal sportsman. A succesful elk hunt was arranged for Prince Henry on the Elk Plains by Mr. Fisher and Capt. R. Ward Jackson. The Governor and the Prince, accompanied by Captain R. Ward Jackson and Mr. Muller, A. D. C., arrived on the scene at 8-30, after which the hunt commenced. A fine buck was soon put up which breaking cover made for the jungle, but was eventually brought out and a fine run was witnessed across the Plains. After about two hours' hard running, the elk was brought to bay in Blackpool stream and the Prince stepping forward administered the coup de grace—the Governor also being present at the kill. Mr. Bagot's hounds were used, and they acquitted themselves loyally.—*Ceylon Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—February 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey).

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

20-79—Smetham, B and N—Meherbai vs Maneckbai widow—Ardeshir, H and D—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

To speak to the Minutes of Decree

110-96—Payne G and S—Keshow Krishdarao Pansari vs Mahadew Krishnarao Pansari and others—K J Mantri.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

299-96—Janardhan and A—Mahomed Abdulla vs Hajeealli Mahomed Hajee Esmail—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

667-96—Little and Co—Ignacio Francisco De Penha and others vs Jose Francisco Rodrigues and others—Daphtary and F.

668-96—Little and Co—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues and others vs Pedro Pascoal Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

669-96—Little and Co—Joseph Thomas D'Silva and others vs Domingos Francisco Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

609-96—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Nasarwanjee Valataghandy vs Maneckbai and others—Ardesir H and D

220-97—Bhaishanker and K—Asiatbai vs Ally Mahomed Hajee Salley Mahomed—Ardeshir, H and D.

405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibee vs Bayabibee and others—Payne G and S, and Hemming and P.

112-93—Merwanjee N Saklatwalla—Hassum Miya Ahmed vs Nawab Alum Allikhan and another—Framjee M and M.

415-97—Maganlal and R—Santa Maria De Souza vs Antonio Rafallo De Silva and Costro.

For Consent Decree

553-97—Smetham B and N—Volli Mohanlal Muggonbhai and others vs The Bombay Lord Improvement Trading Co, Ld.—Nanu and H

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

237-95—Bicknell M and M—Alamai vs The Positive Government Security Life Assurance—Crawford B and Co.

Defended New Long Causes.

619-97—Ardesir H and D—Dinshaw Jeewanjee Petit vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Mason—Pestonjee R and K.

671-97—Captain and V—Nana Narayan Dighe vs Krishnabai and another—Craigie L and O.

676-97—M H Khan—Goolam Mohmed Shaik Bulland vs Hajee Noor Mohmed Hajee Mezoola—Payne G and S.

682-97—In person—Boodhoo Ganesh vs Nursy Veerjee and another—In person.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 16.

For London.

Tokio s—41 bales hides and skins 15 bales skins, W and a Graham and Co; 52 cwt condiments Treacher and Co; 7 cwt peacockfeathers, Rehimtoola Goolam Hoosein and Co; 314 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 50 cwt and libanum, N Miani 47 bales hemp P Bhimjee 4 cwt ivory, H E H Oosman Peninsular 152 bales skins and hides, H O H Hassam 185 bales skins and hides, Hajee M Abba.

For Liverpool.

Rufford Hall s—bobales wool, T Jeewandas; 40 bales wool, Moolianchand Khoopchand 115 bales wool, Jadhawjee Kara; 60 bales wool, Nagjee Manjee; 48 bales wool, K Nanjee 15 cases condiments M Poonjeajee and Sans.

For Antwerp.

Mitts s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 430 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

For Hamburg.

Ranenthater s—145 bales cotton, the Bombay company; 2571 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers 2001 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2500 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 1660 cwt Myrobollams, W Kipp; 1750 lbs rosa oil, Eugene Muffre.

For Marseilles.

Idar s—1003 cwt tutsuel, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwt gingellyseed 2001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 4002 cwt singeelyseed, 2000 cwt castorseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1321 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri.

For New York.

Tokio s—31 packages woollen carpets &c S J Tellery and Co.

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 tens ildiron, C Boggiano.

For Naples.

D Balduino s—6000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Gisela s—40 bales twist the alliance cotton manufacturing Co; 200 bales twist, Sila E Sassoon.

For Shanghai.

Gisela s—60 bales twist the alliance cotton, manufacturing Co 174 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

For Kobe.

Yamuguchi Maru, 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 286 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Mazagon s—5 0 bales cotton, the Metsin R Kaisha.

Gisela s—300 bales cotton, the Metsin B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

For Yokohama.

Yamaguchi Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brethers.

For Nagasaki.

Gisela s—300 bales cotton Tata and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

February 16.

State of International Communication.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.

Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean cables. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue therefrom.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Teheran route interrupted between Kertch and Odessa.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

The Hon. T. A. Brassey, son of Lord Brassey (a former Master of the Shipwrights') Company, has been admitted to the freedom of that guild on nomination of the Master, Sir William H. White, Director of Naval Construction.

The Japan Society conversazione was held on Jan. 26 in the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Oil Colours. The guests, who numbered about four hundred, and included a considerable proportion of natives of Japan, where received by the Japanese Minister and Madame Kato.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 16th February, 1898.

1. The Squadron will parade on Friday the 18th instant at Church Gate station at 7 a.m. for inspection of kit. Dress—Marching order.

2. The Squadron will parade on Saturday at Dadar Station at 4 p.m. Train leaves Colaba Station at 3 p.m. Dress—Marching order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th February, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Dadur Railway Station at 4 p.m., on Saturday next the 19th instant for a Field Day.—(2) Ten rounds of Blank Ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3) Attendance on this parade to count as a double Commanding Officers parade for the Commandant's Prizes.

(4) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 2-40 p.m., Bombay time, Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Members travelling from other stations by the G I P Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m., on Friday the 18th instant. Members attending should bring rifles, &c. Dress—Any.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th February, 1898.

1. The following Sub-divisional Drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company at Fort Head-quarters.

Thursday—No 4 Sub-division 8-30 to 9-15 p.m., and No 1 Sub-division 9-15 to 10 p.m., 10 in. R M L gun drill.

No. 2 Company at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Squad drill and Guard Mounting for Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-divisions at 8-30 p.m. Wheal Cup Teams—No 1 Sub-division 10 in. R M L gun drill, at 8-30 p.m., and No 2 Sub-division at 9-15 p.m.

All members particularly requested to attend.

2. Members are informed that they will only be able to take servants to Camp at Mahaluxmi under certain restrictions which include previous medical examination.

Members should therefore send at once to this office, the names of servants they wish to take to Camp that instructions may be issued to them.

3. The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Saturday next the 19th instant (Bank Holiday) at Victoria Terminus, at 2-45 p.m. and proceed to Matunga by the 3 p.m. train (local time), Byculla. Members to join en route. Dress drill order with arms. Putties to be worn. Light Field guns will also be taken. On arrival at Matunga the Corps will take part in manœuvres with the other Volunteers in Garrison.

4. The teams for the Gatacre Cup Competition will be selected and first drill take place at Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m. on Friday. All members who have signified their intention of taking part should attend.

5. Leave of absence have been granted for 3 months to Gr. Kirkbride from this date.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

ENTRIES.

The Arab Plate—Rs 1,500. 1 1-2 mile.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Fakir
H H Aga Khan's g a p Meheraz
H H Aga Khan's b a g Helios
Sir Asman Jah's c a p Inkerman
Mr S A W's b a g Angler
Mr D D's b a p Almonium
Mr Lyndon's b a p Valma
Chief of Mhysal's b a p Young Revenge
Mr Mahomed Mustan Saif's b a g Istambul
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a p Hakum
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a p Chieftain
Sheik Essa bin Khalifa's c a p King Craft
(To,) weight not accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs).

The Malabar Plate—Rs 1,500. 7 furlongs

Mr Ali bin Amir's c a p Pretender
Aga S Shah's b a p Taiseer
Capt Young and Mr McGeorge's b a p Bantoum
Capt Levett's b a g Landrail
Mr D D's b a g Phelwan
Mr Lyndon's b a g Squire
Mr Mollison's b cb m Bawbee
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza
Mr Dunbar's b a g Futtehoola

The Hurdle Race.

H H Aga Khan's and Aga S Shah,s b aus g The Wreck
Miss Cavanagh and Martin's b aus m Cairn Gorm Jacinth—Missie
Mr J Graham's b aus g Luxury
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Neptune by Trident—Bessie Rain
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Dishonour by Disturbance—Honour.

The Galloway Stakes.

Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Invincible
Miss Abdool Razak Abeyn and Amir's b a p Gladstone
Mr Artin A Essayie's c a p Chester

The Mixed Stakes.

Major Conran's b aus m Gardenia
Mr A Clarke's c a g Governor
Col J Monteith's b aus m Nancy
Mr Cooverji's c aus m Neat
Mr Jame's b a g Bantam
Mr Kendrick's b e g Reality
Mr R B's b a p Romeo

The February Stakes.

H H Aga Khan's b a c Yildiz

EXTRA RACE.

Consolation Handicap.

Rs. 200 for all galloways which have not won at the Bombay Extra Meetings, 1897-98

Distance 5 furlongs

Entries to close at 8 a m, Thursday, 17th February. Six Entries or race may be declared void.

Handicaps to be published 8 a m, Friday, 18th February

Terms Prospectus, 19th February, apply

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship Meeting to be held between 21st and 26th March.

Gentlemen's Single Championship—Entrance fee Rs. 10. Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year by the winner. Also a special prize, value Rs. 75.

Gentlemen's Double Championship—Entrance fee Rs. 10 each. Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year, and two special prizes, value Rs. 50 each.

The above events are open to the Services and Members of recognised Clubs throughout India.

The best of three sets to decide each match. No vantage games, or vantage sets. The scoring will be deuce, vantage all, game.

The Lawn-Tennis Association Rules will otherwise be followed.

The entries close on 16th March 1898.

C. H. S. BOGGS, Hony. Secy.,
Lawn-Tennis, Bombay Gymkhana.

FUND IN AID OF MRS. O'CONNOR.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	816
Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co	10[illegible]
The Hon Sir C F Farran, Kt. and Surg-Lieut-Col H W B Boyd ... each	50
Mrs C P White and Mr T Canavan, ... each	30
Mr J W Fido	25
Mrs Lauder, Miss Laude, and Mr M Ostermayer, ... each	20
Messrs Manuel Danha, a Sympathiser, Hussein Beg, a Sympathiser, F C K, Anonymous, Dr H O Venis, H Quinn, R W Diddcock, E H Hearn, H Forde, and Mrs P Kelly ... each	10
Despatch Dept, A and N Co-op Socty (through Edwin D'Cruz)	4
Messrs E F H, M Malcolm, "For deliverance from plague," M N Rustom Framna, B Hogan, Jeremiah Kelly, and W D T Hack ... each	5
A friend	2
Master Joe Canavan	2
Total	1,387

Many of the benefactors added to their generous gifts the kindest words of sympathy for the poor widow and her four little ones in this their hour of sad bereavement and distress. May He, "Who is the father of orphans and the judge of widows" reward each and all a hundredfold. I can do no more but say: I thank you.

J. HOENE, S. J.

Fort Chapel, Medows Street, Feb. 16.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th February 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	14	12	15 p.m.	50	..
Teheran	..	..	...	..	38
Suez	16	2	50 p.m	0	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 16th February 1898.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	9	...	4
" Karachi	...	29	...	4
" Madras	...	58	...	5

According to M. Letourneau, the pre-commercial age of human culture is now exemplified by the Australian and Fuegan natives. The Eskimo, the Veddahs of Ceylon, and the Red Indians, owing to contact with the whites, have passed out of this early stage.

Mr. Justice Darling met with an accident whilst riding in Westminster on the morning of Jan. 22. He was thrown from his horse, and the hind wheel of a van passed over one of his legs just below the knee, but did not break any bone.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. H. M. Stanley is to make a book of the series f letters which he has written home from South fri. He went there for the opening of the ulaWayo Railway, and he has seen the Transvaal as ell as Rhodesia. One of his most interesting hapters ought to be that in which he describes a eeting with President Kruger. Mr. Stanley has evised the letters, added some new matter, and here will be a map and several illustrations. Messrs. Sampson Low are to publish the volume on n early date.

There will be an article by Tolstoy in the next umber of "Chapman's Magazine." Its subject is Guy de Maupassant, the French novelist, and the art f fiction generally. Tolstoy's admiration of Maupassant is very sincere, otherwise, perhaps, he would ever have written this article. He appreciates his tyle and power, but at the same time he thinks Maupassant missed the true ethical standpoint of ction. The article has been translated from the Russian by the English writer who uses the nom de guerre of "Francis Prevost."

Miss Menie Muriel Dowie (Mrs. Henry Norman) has ust finished another novel, in which she traverses round entirely different from that of "Gallia." The itle of her new book is "The Crook of the Bough," and the scene is laid partly in the Balkan Peninsula, some of the action passing, in Constantinople, and partly in London. In fact, the story is concerned in large part with certain relations and difference between East and West, as reflected in those matters which are the chief interest of writers of fiction. This is indicated by a verse on the title-page quoted from Mr. William Watson.

A book which has involved years of research and labor is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. This is a constitutional work on France, by Mr. Courtenay Bodley, who for the purpose of writing it has lived in France. The capital subject of his volumes—there are two of them—is political France after a century of revolution. Mr. Courtenay Bodley has been much helped in his undertaking by three prominent Frenchmen. They are M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the eminent economist; M. Richard Waddington, brother of the late Ambassador here; and M. Camille Barere, who represents France at Berne, and who may come to London in succession to Baron de Courcel.

Before he left for America, Mr. Le Gallienne finished a new novel, and it is now in the hands of the printer. The volume, which has the title The Romance of Zion Chapel, is to be published here and in New York by Mr. Lane. This title, as might be understood, conveys an idea of the atmosphere in which Mr. Le Gallienne finds his character. He takes a Dissenting block in the North of England—no doubt the particular county of Lancashire—and he picks out the broader human interest and the Romance.

Mr. Dent hopes, if it can be done at all to give the Idler a distinct literary quality. Articles will be selected according to how they say a thing, as well as what they say. To take an instance, Mr. Austin Dobson has been asked to write some papers similar to his familiar Vignettes. Special attention will be given to the illustrations, which, again, will aim at being art as well as pictures. When you take over a magazine, Mr. Dent remarked you need some months to get it on to your own particular track, and I am calculating on six months for the task.

Last year Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff gave us Notes from a Diary for the period 1851 to 1872. He has now made extracts from the same diary down to the year 1881, when he was appointed Governor of Madras. These further reminiscences Mr. Murray will give us very soon in a couple of volumes. As before, Sir Mountstuart has anecdotes to recount of many public men. The present sheaf should be more interesting than the last, since it refers to a nearer time. Among the names which occur in the volumes are those of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Morley, Lord Dufferin, Disraeli, Thackeray, Cobden, and John Bright.

The visit of King Chulalongkorn to England is still fresh in our minds. Mr. Ernest Young, late of the Siamese Education Department, has written a book which he entitles The Kingdom of the Yellow Robe. It is illustrated by Mr. E. A. Norbury, who was director of the Royal School of Art at Bangkok. Mr. Young has tried, as a result of his residence in Siam, to give an adequate account of the Siamese. He describes their domestic life, their religious ceremonies, their whole characteristics as a people. He finds a certain geographical resemblance between Venice and Bangkok, in which, by the way, every previous writer on the latter city has anticipated him.

Here are the subjects and authors of some of the forthcoming volumes in Putnam's Heroes of the Nations Series. Mr. Spenser Wilkinson is to write of Moltke and the military supremacy of Germany. Then Mr. J. W. Headlam will discuss Bismarck and the new German Empire. He will sketch the story of its rise, and present a picture of what preceded it. Mr. Robert Dunlop is to treat of Daniel O'Connell and the origin of national life in Ireland. A monograph by Professor York Powell on Alfred the Great will also give an account of the first kingdom in England. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole has almost finished a volume about Saladin.

Mr. Andrew Tuer, of the Leadenhall Press, E. C., who has nearly finished a profusely illustrated work dealing with the books which amused our great grandparents when bairns, desires to be referred to rare examples or collections.

Mrs. Rowan's volumne, A Flower-Hunter in Queensland," will be published by Mr. Murray in a few days. The main portion of it consists of letters written from Queensland, but New Zealand was also visited. The late Sir Frederick Mueller, well known as an Australasian naturalist, named the new plants which Mrs. Rowan discovered. She speaks of the excitement of seeking, and the delight of finding, rare and unknown specimens. This joy, she declares, compensates for any sort of fatigue or hardship in travelling. The illustrations are mostly from drawings made by Mrs. Rowan herself.

Mr. John Thomson's "Through China with a Camera" is to be issued at once by Messrs. Constable. It contains quite a remarkable collection of photographs made by the author during his journey in China. These speak with an information which print could not always convey, yet a full text accompanies the pictures. Mr. Thomson visited Formosa, which at the time was still a part of the Chinese Empire. He sketches the history of China in a chatty way, and he has a good deal to say about the Treaty Ports.

Partridges and Pheasants are the chief subject of the twelfth part of Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen's Encyclopaedia of Sport, which will appear at the end of the month. J. F. Hall and C. C. Tudway treat of the birds from the rearing and shooting points of view, Arthur E. Shipley writes of their diseases, and the Hon. Walter Rothschild on the species that might, with advantage, be introduced. A considerable space is devoted to pisciculture, which has an English contributor in J. J. Armistead, and an American in A. Nelson Cheney, H. S. Thomas describing the principles of the art in India. Colonel R. S. Baden Powell writes on the finest sport in the world—pigsticking, and John Bickerdyke on the pike. Big game is represented by Oryx, Oorial, and Ovis ammon; and sports by an article on Pelota, and by Captain Herbert's article on polo. Pigeon shooting has been treated by H. Stannard and F. C. Borer. The photogravure plates are both by Archibald Thorburn, and illustrate the articles on partridges and pheasants.

The Bookman says:—An unpublished Stevenson is shortly to see the light. Those who have seen it say it is a charming piece of writing, with just that touch of humanity about it which gave the exile of Samoa so strong a hold upon lovers of English literature. Seeing the relations of Stevenson with Mr. Henley there is a fitness in the publication of this relic in the new three-penny weekly journal, the Outlook, in which Mr. Henley is taking a keen interest.

Two novels are announced by Messrs. Bliss, Sands and Co., The Spirit is Willing, by Mr. Percival Pickering, and One Crowded Hour, by Mr. A. Beresford Ryley. The same firm will also publish in volume form the Conversations with Mrs. De la Rue Smythe, which have been appearing in the Westminster Gazette. The writer is Mr. Riccardo Stephens, the author of Mr. Peters. Mr. Burgin's story, which Mr. Grant Richards is to publish, will be called The Cattleman, instead of Father Boniface's Pupil, the first selection. On Feb. 10 Mr. Heinemann issued Mr. J. A. Steuart's novel, The Minister of State. Mr. Steuart, it may be mentioned is the editor of the Publishers' Circular. Scribes and Pharisees, a novel by Mr. W. Le Queux, is being published by Messrs. White. Messrs. Chatto and Windus have ready Mr. William Westall's story A Woman Tempted Him. Like its predecessor, With the Red Eagle, this is largely a story of adventure.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. Cleaver's Terebene Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farrington Road, London.

NOTICES.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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Cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alterative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is a specific. **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best. It is a skilfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

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Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
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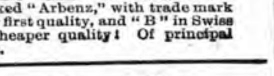

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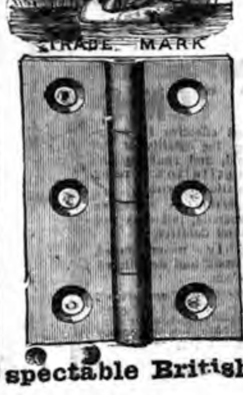
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.



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Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE **SARSAPARILLA** VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **THE BEST.**

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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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"DISINFECT" WITH **SANITAS**

FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &c.
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Valuable Book,
"HOW TO DISINFECT,"
free on application.
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Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

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EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.
Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by **J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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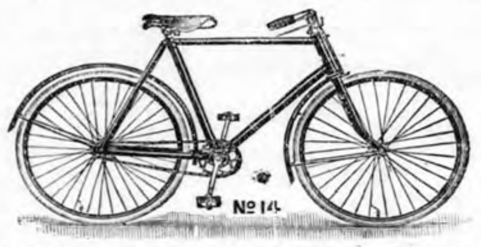

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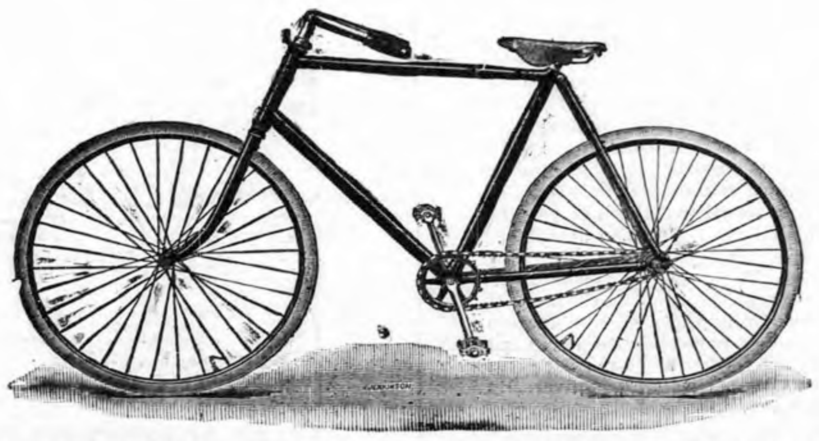

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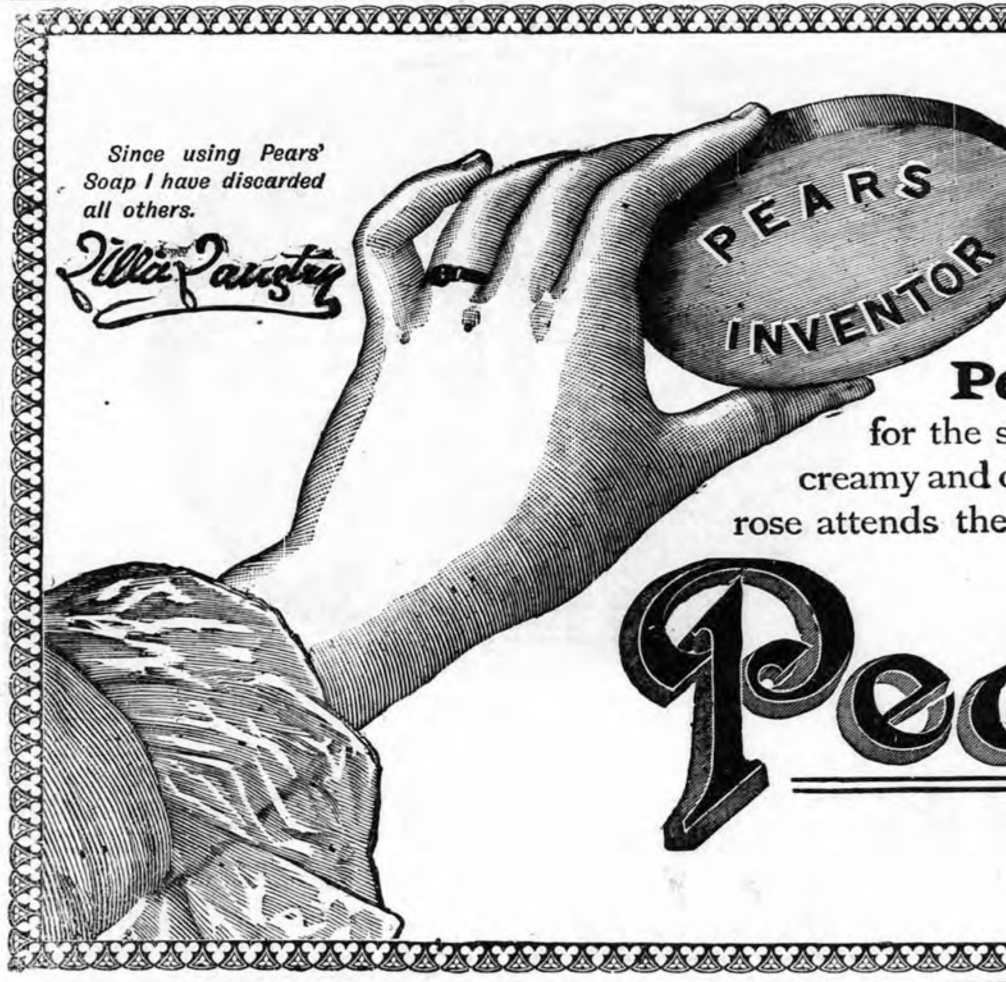

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